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THE MOVEMENT WHICH BROUGHT INTO BEING THE GOVERNMENT'S "LIMITED EXCLUSION" OFFER TO IRISH COUNTIES: SIR EDWARD CARSON, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. F. E. SMITH, INSPECTING MEMBERS OF THE ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE AGAINST HOME RULE.

In moving the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, Mr. Asquith said: "Now what are the dangers which lie ahead? . . . On the one hand, if Home Rule as embodied in this Bill is carried now there is, I regret to say, but nobody can deny it—there is in Ulster the prospect of acute dissension and even of civil strife. On the other hand, if at this stage Home Rule were to be shipwrecked, or permanently mutilated, or indefinitely postponed, there is in Ireland as a whole at least an equally formidable outlook." To avoid the chance of civil strife in Ulster, he announced certain proposals of the Government, reference to which is made under a double-page in this issue. With regard to the Ulster Volunteer Force, it may be mentioned, as we note elsewhere, that unofficial figures give its total strength as not less than 120,000, and its effective strength as about 111,000. The Unionist organisation in Belfast has said that the exclusion of all Ulster is the minimum the Volunteer Force could accept.

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THE SITUATION IN ULSTER.

(See Illustrations.)

THERE are some facts about the Ulster question which lie almost beyond the range of party controversy, and may be discussed dispassionately and without bias. Chief among these is the determination of the bulk of the Protestants of Ulster to resist control by a Parliament sitting in Dublin. Visitors to the North of Ireland sometimes say that they see very little evidence of the possible imminence of a conflict. Men in Belfast and Londonderry still go about their daily tasks, there is marrying and giving in marriage, the shops thrive, and the streets do not resound to the tramp of armed troops. It is very difficult, when motoring through the ordered serenity of both urban and rural Ulster just now, to realise the movement which lies behind its peacefulness. Yet signs are not lacking to those with eyes to see. You perceive what is afoot when you suddenly encounter at sundown a troop of horse drilling by the quiet shores of Lough Erne; when you meet a plain-clothes battalion, headed by the Union Jack, and followed by a detachment of nurses, marching with military precision through the wide streets of such a town as Lurgan; when you enter some sheltered demesne, and discover in the ancient park a soldierly camp and riflemen practising the attack; when on a Saturday afternoon you find the villages astir, and the narrow lanes thronged with volunteers of grimly serious aspect; when you note the special trains crammed with men bound for some "review," and here and there one of the little band of hard-bitten retired officers who really control the organisation and keep it in hand. If one has seen these things, no doubt is left that Protestant Ulster means what it says.

But there are one or two aspects of the Ulster situation which are not yet fully understood in England. In their hearts, none of these people really expect to win by their own unaided strength should it ever come to fighting. They organise and they drill, but they are not fools. Though Ulster is perhaps more defensible than is commonly supposed, they do not profess to be able to stand for very long against regular troops. All the solemn discussions about their relative fighting capacity are beside the mark. Their root idea is that the English people will in any case intervene if some among them shed their blood. A man with Indian experience said: "There are perhaps a thousand *ghazis* amongst us who put our cause before home and wife and friends, and would die for it joyously. That thousand will win our fight." A similar spirit is not yet visible in an equivalent degree on the other side in Ireland. There is another point on which English onlookers sometimes go astray. They hear a great deal about Belfast, and very little about the rest of Ulster. If it be not heresy to say so, I am not at all sure that modern Belfast really typifies the true Protestant Ulster feeling. It is a remarkable though not an inviting city, it takes the lead in this struggle, its religious instincts are profoundly combative, it hates Dublin with a cold and deadly animosity, and it is the principal home of the Covenant; but the Ulster opposition which is derived from historical tradition and inherited memories is better seen elsewhere. In Portadown, for instance, feeling notoriously runs higher on occasion than anywhere in Ulster. I would never have conceived the deep gulf of bitterness which divides the rival parties in the city of Londonderry if I had not accidentally stumbled upon vivid proofs. But you do not reach the heart of the business until you enter the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh.

The Catholics in Tyrone number 55·4 per cent., and the Protestants 44·6 per cent.; and as politics generally follow religious divisions, the result of a county vote on Home Rule would probably be a foregone conclusion. The county returns two Nationalist Members, one Liberal Home Ruler (Mr. T. W. Russell), and one Unionist. But the Catholic Nationalists are mostly agricultural labourers, with a proportion of artisans. The Protestant Unionists include (with certain exceptions) the big landowners, the farmers, the professional classes, the manufacturers and shopkeepers, and most of the people of influence and position. The Tyrone Volunteers are probably better trained than any in Ulster. They have in their organisation copied the methods adopted in the American Civil War. In their ranks you may see Church of Ireland clergymen drilling with rifles side by side with Presbyterian ministers. The same conditions obtain in a somewhat lesser degree in Fermanagh. The Protestants in both these counties display an intensity of spirit which differs markedly from the pontifical objurgations of Belfast. When the "plantations" were made, these counties were largely colonised from families on the Scotch and English borders. It was thought that such a stock would best be able to resist incursions from the people in the hills of Connaught. The spirit of their forebears lives in them still. They regard themselves as the outposts of Protestant Ulster; and when the Protestants of Tyrone and Fermanagh declare, as they do, that at whatever cost they will resist any settlement which leaves them outside, they, too, mean what they say.

It should not be thought that during all these months the Nationalists in the other three Irish provinces have remained merely passive. No one who has seen any of the great demonstrations addressed by Mr. John Redmond, Mr. Devlin, and Mr. Dillon in the south and west can fail to realise that Nationalist feeling is also rising high, and is equally sincere, though perhaps not at present so militant. It is not fair to say, as is sometimes said, that when twenty thousand people assemble at one spot they come there at the bidding of publicans and gombeen-men. Clearly they are moved by the thought that the dream of many years is approaching realisation at last. Every Irishman is at heart a Home Ruler, only they differ about methods; both sides want to be on top, and the present position is an absolute deadlock. The real mistake of the Home Rule dispute is that it has been pressed towards a decision at an inopportune moment. Ireland is passing through a stage of transition. The country is recovering something of its lost prosperity. The agricultural organisation movement started by Sir Horace Plunkett is transforming the face of the land. There are other new movements at work—some hopeful; some, perhaps, sinister. Mr. William O'Brien's gospel of conciliation is steadily gaining adherents. On the other hand, the Nationalist party is certainly destined to take a new shape; and there can be no question that Ireland will have a small but resolute Labour party before very long. There are germs in Belfast which will ripen into the most formidable Labour movement yet seen in the British Isles when these storm-clouds have passed away. Twenty-five years hence, Ireland will not be the Ireland we see to-day; and could a decision have been postponed so long, all parties would be far better qualified to decide the future of their country. Whatever may happen now, the real instinctive trend of the Irish people is not towards division.

I wonder why it has never occurred to anybody to point out that Dublin really blocks the way to an ultimate settlement of the Irish question. Dublin has an incommunicable charm which Belfast will never attain; but its whole atmosphere, its prejudices and its squalor and its past associations, make it a most unsuitable meeting-place for a Parliament. Possibly much of the opposition of Belfast would disappear if an Irish Parliament met elsewhere than in Dublin. If Ireland ever starts afresh, I would begin by giving it a new capital. It might be at Kilkenny, once the seat of ancient Parliaments; but I believe the right place is Armagh, which was long the metropolis of Ireland. Armagh fulfils every requirement. It was founded by St. Patrick; it has a noble situation; it held aloft the torch of learning when Europe had relapsed into barbarism; it is already the seat of both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Primates of Ireland, and has two cathedrals; it has a Nationalist Corporation, and its politics are well balanced; and it is just far enough within Ulster to placate the hearts of Ulstermen. Should Ireland ever have a Parliament House, I would build it on one of the hills of Armagh. LOVAT FRASER.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"KISMET," AT THE GLOBE.

LONDON playgoers have faithful memories and warm hearts for their favourites, and never more so than when these have been some considerable time absent. A hearty welcome was, therefore assured to Mr. Oscar Asche and Miss Lily Brayton when, last Tuesday night, at the Globe, they made their *rentrée* after their long and wonderfully successful Australian tour. Very wisely, they elected to reappear in the play which proved—two years ago at the Garrick—the biggest success of their joint management. Mr. Knoblauch's fable of the East, "Kismet," a veritable Arabian Nights' Entertainment in its way, has so much colour and romantic incident about it, and in its superb stage-pictures brings the Orient, as it were, so completely under our eyes, that its popularity is far from exhausted—the more especially as Mr. Asche's impersonation of the sturdy old Beggar, Hajj, and Miss Brayton's portrait of the innocent heroine, rank with the best pieces of acting we have had from these accomplished players. They are now to be seen in their old parts, together with a cast which includes Miss Suzanne Sheldon, Mr. Herbert Grimwood, and Mr. Frederic Worlock, and the play will be found to have been newly dressed for the revival.

(Other Playhouse Notes on "Art and Drama" Page.)

PARLIAMENT.

THE scene in the House of Commons on Monday when Mr. Asquith submitted his suggestion for preventing armed resistance in Ulster to the Home Rule Bill was worthy of the great occasion. Crowded from the floor to the back of the Gallery, with every green bench fully occupied, with Peers and Ambassadors looking down from one end, and an unusual number of distinguished ladies from the other, and with excitement, deep although restrained, animating nearly all its occupants, the Chamber presented an inspiring and memorable aspect. The Prime Minister's speech, in turn, was worthy of the scene. Arranged and phrased with skill, it was delivered with dignity and impressiveness. His proposals, however, failed to satisfy the Opposition. They were to the effect that any county in Ulster might vote itself out of the Bill for a period of six years—during which, as Mr. Asquith observed, there would be two General Elections. Mr. Bonar Law declared at once that if the Government adhered to the condition that the Ulster counties were to come in at the end of the six years whatever their hostility might be, the proposals could not be accepted. Mr. John Redmond, in assenting to them as a basis of agreement, stated loudly and emphatically, amid Liberal and Nationalist cheers, that they went to "the very extremist limits of concession"; and Mr. William O'Brien, the leader of the Independent Nationalists, complained that the amended scheme would set up a new Act of Disunion in Ireland. On the other hand, Sir Edward Carson, who had come from a sick-room to the House and whose face was pallid, described the Government suggestion as a sentence of death with stay of execution for six years, and he announced that he would not submit it to a Convention in Ulster unless the time-limit to exclusion were omitted. With the issue thus unsettled, the debate was adjourned, and the House proceeded with the consideration of the Plumage Bill, which Mr. Healy sneeringly suggested should, in memory of the concession on Home Rule, be called "The White Feather Bill." The financial business which has mainly occupied the week excited much less interest than the assault made by the Opposition upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday evening on account of his "repeated inaccuracies" and "gross and unfounded personal attacks upon individuals." There was an enormous demand by strangers for admission to watch the encounter. Mr. Lloyd George provided sport and turned upon his assailants with a vehemence which excited very strong party feeling. The animosity which he arouses was manifested very plainly on this occasion. There was only a majority of 64 against the condemnatory motion, but the Chancellor was cheered enthusiastically by his own side.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.

WHEN THEY WERE AT MARLOW: THE CAMBRIDGE CREW FOR THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

The Cambridge crew, who decided that they would row at Putney for the first time on Friday, March 13, had their first long row on the Thames "against the clock" last week, going from the Old Stone House to Cookham Bridge, 2 miles 3 furlongs, in 12 min. 7 sec. Later, they rowed from Bourne End railway

Photo. C.N.

WHEN THEY WERE AT HENLEY: THE OXFORD CREW FOR THE INTER-UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

bridge to Cookham Bridge (just over a mile) in the record time of 4 min. 33 sec.—Oxford finished their work at Henley on March 7, when their time for the Regatta course was 7 min. 28 sec. They first appeared at Putney on the Monday. The race is to be rowed on Saturday, March 28, at 2.30 p.m.

SERVICE RUGBY BEFORE THE KING: THE ARMY FIFTEEN.

The Army versus Navy Rugby match, played in the presence of the King at the Queen's Club, resulted in a win for the Army, with 4 goals and 2 tries to 1 goal and 3 tries. In the photograph of the Army team the names, from left to right, are as follows: (Back Row) 2nd Lt. A. L. W. Neave, Indian Army, unattached; 2nd Lt. A. M. Jackson, R.E.; 2nd Lt. C. R. M. Hutchison, R.F.A.; Lt. R. W. Ling, R.A.; Lt. A. H. MacIlwaine, R.F.A.; 2nd Lt. E. F. Boyd, Northumberland Regiment; 2nd Lt. R. M. Scobie, R.E.; 2nd Lt. H. J. Walker, Royal Warwickshire Regiment. (Second Row) Lt. J. L. Huggan, R.A.M.C.; Lt. H. Gardner, R.F.A.; Lt. G. C. Gowlland, R.E.; Lt. L. Robertson, Cameron Highlanders; Lt. H. C.

Photos. Sport and General.

SERVICE RUGBY BEFORE THE KING: THE NAVY FIFTEEN.

Harrison, R.M.A.; Lt. C. M. Usher, Gordons. (Front Row) Lt. G. W. Oliphant, Duke of Wellington's Regiment. In the Navy photograph are: (Back Row) Sub.-Lt. I. S. Jefferson, Sub.-Lt. C. A. C. Russell; Lt. F. C. Peet; Sub.-Lt. D. J. R. Simson; Eng.-Lt. L. B. R. Wansborough; Lt. M. H. Collier; Sub.-Lt. R. S. Benson; Colonel Farquharson, R.M.L.I. (Second Row) Sub.-Lt. A. E. Thomsen; Lt. W. B. Hynes; Lt. N. A. Wodehouse; Lt. G. C. C. Royle; Lt. A. L. Harrison; Lt. W. F. Wade-Walker. (Front Row) Lt. F. E. Oakeley; and Assist.-Constructor W. J. A. Davies. Before the match both teams were presented to the King, as illustrated on another page of this issue.

Photo. L.N.A.

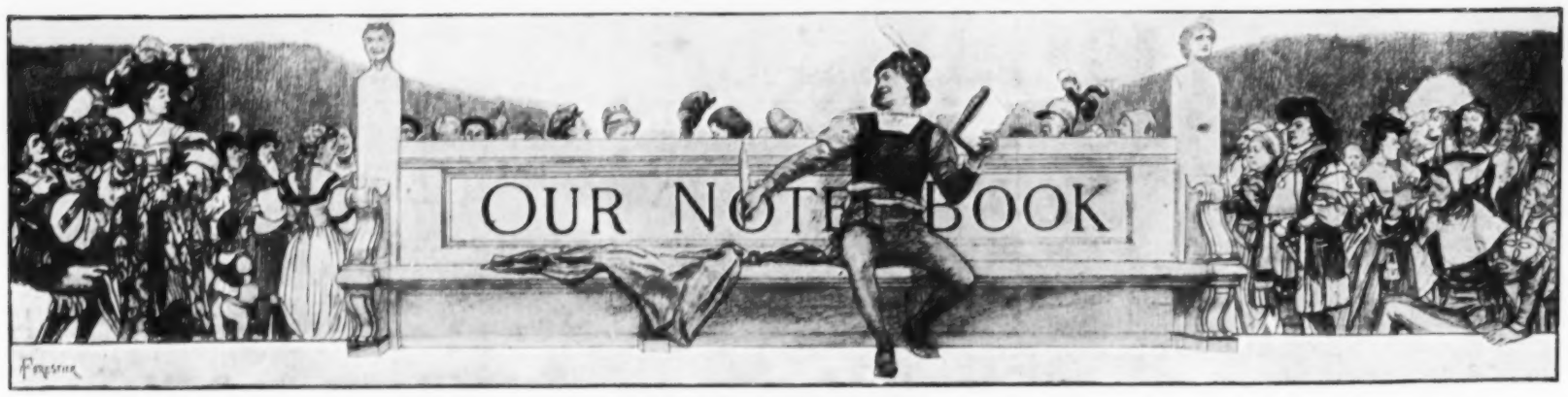
A SITE ON "THE BACKBONE OF ENGLAND" FOR MILITARY AIRMEN: MOORLAND, BETWEEN MARSDEN AND MELTHAM, IN YORKSHIRE, BOUGHT BY THE WAR OFFICE.

The land on the Pennine Chain bought by the War Office for aviation and a wireless-telegraph station is some miles in extent and is about 1600 feet above sea-level. An aeroplane making only a limited détour would have most of the principal towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire under observation.—The "Laverock,"

Photo. Press.

WITH THE TENTS OF THE SAILORS ABOUT HER: THE OIL-DRIVEN DESTROYER "LAVEROCK" ASHORE NEAR SKELMORLIE, IN THE FIRTH OF CLYDE.

stranded on the rocky shore while undergoing her trials on "the measured mile" off Skelmorlie at the beginning of the month; and it was decided that no efforts could be made to float her until repairs had been effected. As our photograph shows, she was still aground the other day.



By G. K. CHESTERTON

THE vague sceptic bred in the modern towns goes wrong in a peculiar way. He is often a sceptic because he is not a realist. He thinks a thing must be a fancy and not a fact precisely because his own vision of the fact is really a fancy. He thinks he is superior to a belief in it, when he is really only ignorant of the evidence for it. Let me take what may seem a rather remote, fantastic example, but which happens to explain the point with some exactitude. In the Middle Ages pilgrims and travellers used to say that they had seen walking about in Africa men who had the heads of dogs. In most modern conversation and journalism this would be treated simply as a fairy-tale, and as such it would cause no surprise, however solemn the testimony or however saintly the witnesses. The vague modern notion is that between about 800 A.D. and 1500 A.D. all human beings were mad, and could in some extraordinary way believe anything they were told and see anything they believed. The modern man would suppose that those who believed in men with the heads of dogs might also, in the same way, believe in birds with the heads of cats or serpents with the heads of elephants. I do not say that there are not extravagances of the mediæval imagination that lend colour to the comparison; but these belong really to another class, and do not concern the particular point here. I say that it would never occur to the uninstructed man, merely on reading that story, to think suddenly of *baboons*. And the reason is that he thinks he knows what a baboon is like. But he doesn't. He thinks a baboon's head is much more human than it really is; and he thinks this because he very often sees a number of suggestions, direct and indirect, that this is so, and very seldom sees a baboon.

The cloud of error is composed of many elements. It is partly the much more familiar sight of the little monkeys who sit on barrel-organs and whose faces really are much more human and pathetic. It is partly one of the ten thousand trails of tosh that can be traced to the acceptation (and non-comprehension) of what is called Evolution: a vague idea that the largest apes must be in every way the nearest to Man. It could not fancy the Missing Link as having the head of a dog. It is partly, I seriously believe, a half-memory of old jokes and pictures in *Punch*—about how Darwin himself was like a monkey. But Darwin was not at all like a dog; and therefore Darwin was not at all like a baboon. For the truth is that the mediæval pilgrims' description of the baboon is a remarkably accurate one. The baboon, and I think others among the anthropoid apes, has a snout, jaw, and chin all in one piece, and projecting far beyond his forehead in much the same proportion and direction as in the case, say, of a boar-hound. He has not got the pathetic, pushed-in face of the little monkeys. Now when you see a beast with a muzzle projecting like that, the analogy of other beasts leads one to expect that he will go on four legs. If you find him loafing about (however groggily) on two legs he reminds you very much of a man, especially as he has hands and fingers impossible to a dog. So that really for a short and vivid description "a dog-headed man" is about as precise as could well be expected. But though it is short and true, I have had to be very long in even beginning to suggest its truth. But the vital point is this: that the sceptic is "superior" *because* he does not know what a baboon is, and the mediæval pilgrim did.

Or let us take another and homelier case. Suppose some very urbane intellectual, a man like Herbert Spencer, with a philosophy at once dingy and dapper, were asked by a child about the truth or value of a fable. Suppose, for the sake of argument, it was the fable of the Dog in the Manger. The intellectual, according to his particular theory, would probably reply in one of two ways. He would either say that these tales about animals thinking and talking like men were the remains of savage superstition; when Man thought the beasts as wise or wiser than himself; when he would worship monkeys or crocodiles; and when he personified everything, putting a spirit into a stone or a tree. Or, if his purely intellectual explanation were a different one, he might tell the child that the fable was an entirely artificial sort of allegory invented by the Greeks; that it described the relations of human beings, but dressed up in the form of appropriate animals merely for fun or legal fiction. The point is that in either case he would suppose the Dog in the Manger to be a symbol of an unreasonable man. A real dog (he would imagine) would be guided solely by the Instinct of Self-Preservation (Amen!) and would not weaken his chances in the Struggle for Existence (Hallelujah!) by claiming something that he didn't want. Now, if the intellectual arrived at this conclusion by either of the two chains of theory, his error would not be due to any lost link in those chains. It would be due to the fact that he had not got a dog. Anybody who has a dog of his own knows that the Dog in the Manger was a very doggy dog; and might easily be found in a manger as well as in a fable. Whatever be the reason in canine psychology, a dog really will eat food he commonly contemns and loathes rather than allow some rival animal to eat it. A dog will refuse bread if you give it to him; and eat it if you throw it to the birds. A dog will refuse milk if you offer it to him; and drink it if you offer it to the cat. It may be inconsistent with Darwin; but it is not inconsistent with Æsop. The old fable, in this case at least, is really about a dog and not a performing dog. I do not say it is so of all such stories: the doctors of the Higher Criticism will be pleased to hear that I have serious doubts about the Historicity (loud cheers) of the stork who provided a tall German mug or Etruscan vase when doing the social honours for the fox. But I think it might really be worth while to watch these old stories for things that are true, and not only for things that are not true. There is a very similar stratification of real human experience in such an ordinary proverb as "Let sleeping dogs lie": especially if they are as noisy as mine is.

Photo. Mansell.

DAMAGED BY A MILITANT SUFFRAGETTE WITH A MEAT-CHOPPER: THE WORLD-FAMOUS £45,000 VELASQUEZ, KNOWN AS THE ROKEBY "VENUS," IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Velasquez's famous picture known as "Venus with the Mirror," or the Rokeby "Venus," in the National Gallery, was attacked on March 10 by a militant Suffragette, Miss Mary Richardson. She struck the picture with a small meat-chopper, making several serious cuts across the back of the figure of Venus. The damage is estimated to have lowered the value of the canvas by something between £10,000 and £15,000, though the actual cost of repair will probably not be more than £100. The picture was bought from Messrs. Agnew by the National Art-Collections Fund in 1906 for £45,000. It was painted about 1655. In 1806 it was bought for £500 by Mr. Morritt, of Rokeby Hall, Yorkshire, the friend of Scott.

All this is one of the weaknesses of our corruption that I should like to fight as long as I can fight anything. We might call it for convenience the New Credulity. There may have been a time when people found it easy to believe anything. But we are finding it vastly easier to disbelieve anything. Both processes save the human mind from the disgusting duty of distinguishing between one thing and another. There may have been, though I never came across them in life or literature, some kind of clodhoppers who believed that every legend was true. But we shall be a much stupider kind of clodhoppers if we believe that every legend is legendary. In either case the effort which human laziness resists is that of drawing a distinction. When the mediæval traveller said there was an animal partly like a lion and partly like an eagle, he was romancing. When he said there was an animal partly like a man and partly like a dog, he was not. When a fable says that a fox entertained a stork to tea, the fable was fabulous. When it said a dog barked at cattle coming for their food, it was not fabulous. The bother is that one has to use one's brains.

An authority not easy to introduce into such discussions puzzled a great many people by professing openly to bring not peace but rather division. And the more a man thinks of such things the more he will see, I believe, that the chief mental and moral duty is the duty of division. The unity and universality business generally means, not that I am at one with the Universe, but that I think the Universe is at one with me, and is looking after number one. I am pretty sure that a sound scheme of thought will have to be as logical as heraldry and cut through shields as with a hatchet. The motto of the new world will be that you must draw the line somewhere. You must know by what tests you are going to consider the truth or the identity of anything or anybody. It is really true. I advise you for your own good. If a lady tells you a story, you must decide whether it is to be treated as a legend or a lie. If a gentleman visits you, you must make up your mind whether he is a man or a monkey.

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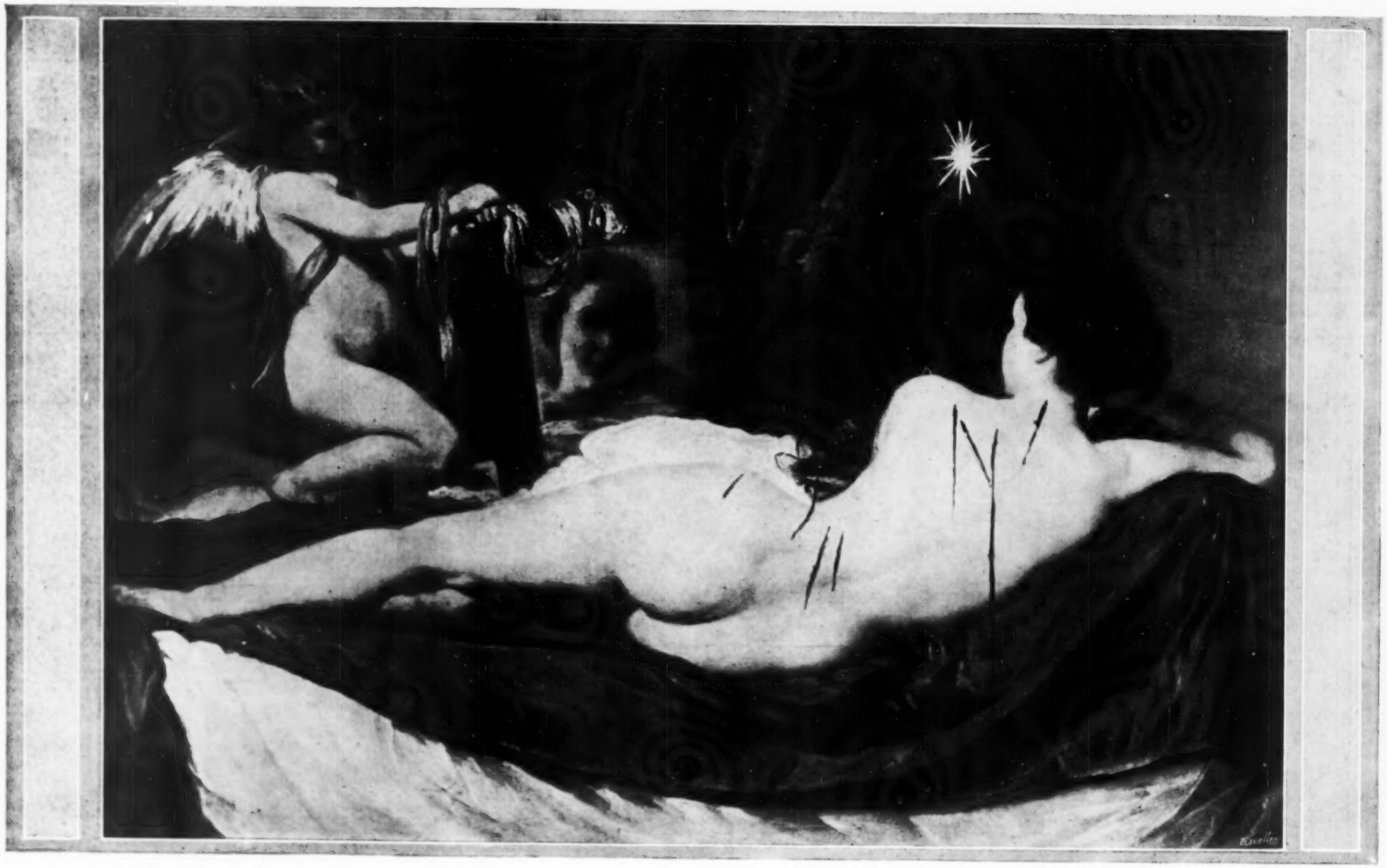
THE ACTUAL DAMAGE DONE TO THE ROKEBY "VENUS" BY THE SUFFRAGETTE WITH A CHOPPER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY A. E. SMITH; DETAILS OF THE CUTS BY COURTESY OF THE "TIMES."

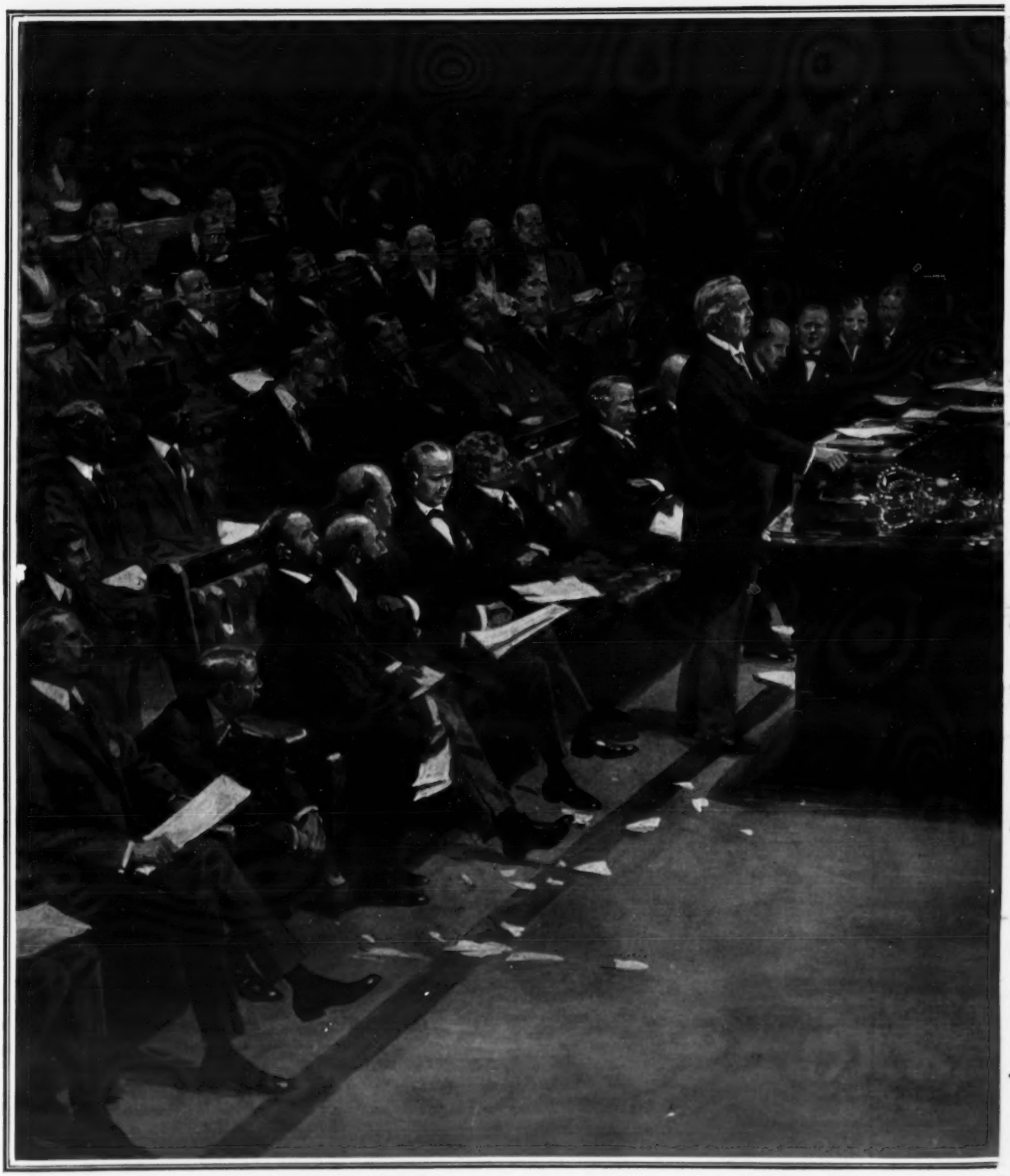


THE GASHES MADE IN VELASQUEZ' "VENUS WITH THE MIRROR," IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY: THE HARM WROUGHT BY THE MILITANT TO THE £45,000 MASTERPIECE.

A dastardly outrage took place in the National Gallery, in Trafalgar Square, on Tuesday, March 10, when a militant Suffragette attacked the world-famous Rokeby "Venus," of Velasquez, mutilating it with a small chopper. The actual damage done is shown in this illustration. The marks made by the woman on the canvas are exactly as is here shown; and they are here reproduced by authority of and courtesy of the "Times." That paper describes the damage as follows: "To judge from the damaged frame, the first blow was struck at the point marked by the star in the reproduction of the picture. . . . What is described by one who afterwards saw the damaged masterpiece as probably the most serious blow has caused a cruel wound in the neck. For three or four inches, he says, it runs almost vertically, and spreads out an inch wide. Another severe cut has been aggravated apparently by the chopper's having been twisted a little as it was withdrawn for the next blow. Further, there is a broad laceration starting near the left shoulder and roughly forming, with two other cuts, a letter 'N.' Two of the limbs of that letter are six or eight inches long, and the third is a gash extending right beyond the body and some inches through the drapery below it. The other cuts are cleanly made in the region of the waist." At Bow Street, Mr. Hawes Turner, Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery, said that, assuming that the picture was in the open market and that its original value was £45,000, he should say that its selling value would be affected to the extent of about £10,000 or £15,000.

"THERE IS IN ULSTER THE PROSPECT OF ACUTE DISSENSION

Drawn by S. Begg, our

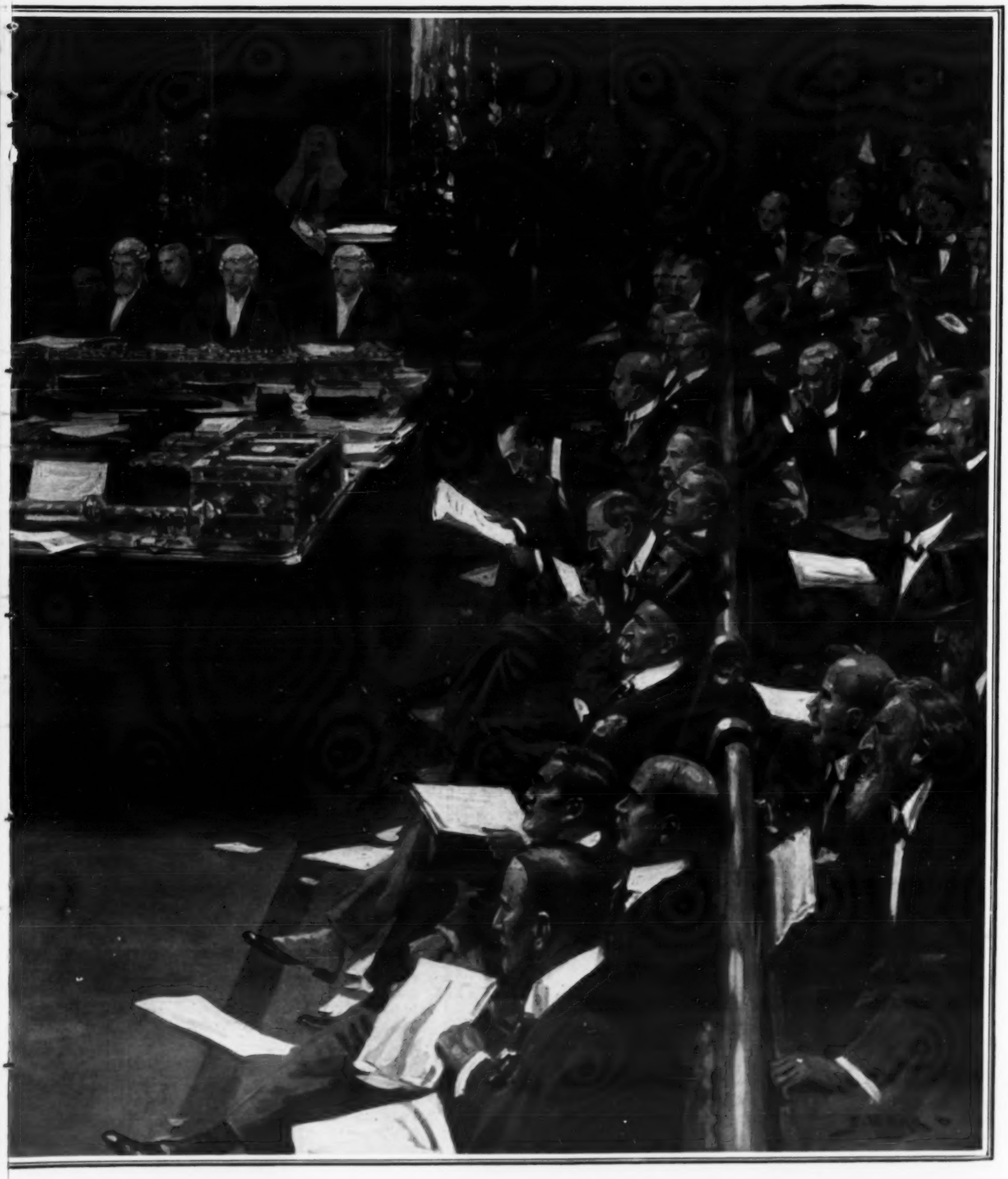


DEALING WITH THOSE CHANGES THE GOVERNMENT BELIEVE INEVITABLE IN THE GOVERNMENT

The Government's proposals to avoid civil war as threatened by Ulster "by the spirit of mutual concession" were announced in the House of Commons on Monday, March 9, by the Prime Minister. Very briefly, they are: Before the Home Rule Bill comes into operation any county in Ireland may demand a poll on the question of its exclusion, on a requisition signed by not less than one-tenth of its electors—such a poll to be of the county as a whole, on the existing Parliamentary franchise, and a bare majority to decide. The referendum will be in some such words as "Are you in favour of the exclusion of the county from the Government of Ireland Act for a period of six years, or are you against it?" The six years would run from the date of the first meeting of the Home Rule Parliament, which is given as about July, 1915. At the end of the six years, the counties excluded would fall into the Home Rule scheme unless, at the preceding election, the electors of Great Britain had decided against this. This means that before the counties in question could be included

AND EVEN OF CIVIL STRIFE": THE EXCLUSION PROPOSALS.

SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE.



OF IRELAND: MR. ASQUITH MOVING THE SECOND READING OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

there would be two general elections for the Imperial Parliament. Such counties as decided to be excluded would continue to send representatives to the Imperial Parliament; and would have Local Boards set up for the administration of education and other matters of local government. In the front row on the left of our drawing (beginning at the third figure and reading from left to right) are Mr. J. W. Gulland, Junior Lord of the Treasury and Scottish Whip; Mr. William Jones, a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury; Sir John Simon; Mr. Winston Churchill; Mr. Birrell; Mr. Lloyd George; Mr. McKenna; and Mr. Runciman. In the front row on the opposite side are Viscount Castlereagh; Lord Hugh Cecil; (missing one) Colonel Lockwood; Lord Edmund Talbot; Mr. Chaplin; Mr. Austen Chamberlain; Sir Edward Carson; Mr. Bonar Law; and Mr. Walter Long. The first figure behind on the right is Mr. William O'Brien; then (missing the Member sitting in the gangway) are Mr. Tim Healy and Sir Gilbert Parker.

PORTRAITS & PERSONAL NOTES

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE REV. G. A. COOKE, D.D.,

Who has been appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church at Oxford.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE DR. CHRISTIAN D. GINSBURG,

The eminent Hebraist, whose work on the Massorah is famous among scholars.

DR. G. A. Cooke, who succeeds the late Dr. S. R. Driver as Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford and Canon of Christ Church, has since 1908 been Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture in the University. He is the author of an important work on North Semitic Inscriptions, which is dedicated to his distinguished predecessor in the Chair of Hebrew. He was for some years Rector of Beaconsfield, and later became chaplain to the Duke of Buccleuch. While in Scotland he was made Canon of St. Mary's Cathedral at Edinburgh.

Sir James Wolfe Murray, who is to succeed Sir Reginald Hart as Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial troops in South Africa, was only last December appointed General Officer Commanding in Chief in Scotland. He served in the Ashanti War of 1895, and in the South African War commanded the lines of communication in Natal. Later, he was in India, where he was Quartermaster-General. In 1904 he became Master-General of the Ordnance, and from 1907 to 1911 commanded the 9th (Secunderabad) Division in India. Sir James, who was born in 1853, is the eldest son of the late Mr. James Wolfe Murray, of Cringletie, Peebles. He was educated at Glenalmond and Harrow, and after leaving the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, he joined the Royal Artillery in 1872. He has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1875, was Miss Arabella Bray, daughter of Mr. W. Bray. She died in 1909. His second marriage took place last year. The present Lady Murray is the widow of the late Sir Donald H. Macfarlane and a daughter of the late Mr. James S. Robson. Sir James Wolfe Murray received his K.C.B. in 1900. He has taken part in the affairs of his native county, and in 1907 served as Deputy-Lieutenant of Peebles-shire.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE CAPTAIN ALLEN,

Who was killed in an aeroplane accident on Salisbury Plain on the 11th.

On the 9th the King held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace for the ceremony known as the "pricking of the Sheriffs." His Majesty makes the appointments by pricking holes with a silver bodkin against the names of selected candidates in the list presented to him. One of the most interesting appointments was that of Mr. John Murray, jun., son of the well-known publisher, as Sheriff for the County of London.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. JOHN MURRAY, JUN.,

Who has been appointed Sheriff for the County of London.

Few men can have had such a terrible experience as that of Lieutenant Lloyd-Jones in East Africa, of which the details were only recently made known. With a few men of the King's African Rifles and a machine-gun, he was in charge of a remote station six weeks' march from Nairobi. He was severely wounded in a fight with Abyssinian raiders, and suffered terribly during the journey of five hundred miles to the hospital at Nairobi, whither he was carried the whole way on a stretcher. He recovered, and recently arrived in London.

Photo. C.N.

LIEUTENANT LLOYD-JONES,

Who endured a 500-mile journey on a stretcher after being wounded in East Africa.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR J. WOLFE MURRAY,

Who is to take over the Command of the Imperial Troops in South Africa.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

Photo. Illus. Bureau.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT J. E. G. BURROUGHS,

Who was killed in an aeroplane accident on Salisbury Plain on the 11th.

Photo. van Dyck.

THE DEATH OF GERMANY'S CHIEF ROMAN CATHOLIC DIGNITARY: THE LATE CARDINAL KOPP, PRINCE-BISHOP OF BRESLAU.

As Prince-Bishop of Breslau, a diocese which includes the city of Berlin, the late Cardinal Kopp had held, since 1887, the leading position among the Roman Catholics of Germany. In 1881 he was appointed by Leo XIII., with the approval of the Emperor William I., as Bishop of Fulda. In 1884 he was made a member of the Council of State, and two years later was given a seat in the Herrenhaus, the Prussian Upper Chamber. It was largely through his efforts that a reconciliation was brought about between Germany and the Vatican.

It was curious that two eminent Hebrew scholars, Dr. Driver and Dr. Ginsburg, should die within a few days of each other. Dr. Christian David Ginsburg was famous in the world of scholarship for his monumental work dealing with the critical notes on the Hebrew Bible known as the Massorah. He published, among other books, several large volumes of Massoretic readings, a translation of some of them, and a Massoretico-critical edition of the Hebrew Bible. Dr. Ginsburg was born at Warsaw, of Jewish parentage, on Christmas Day, 1831. In 1846 he became a Christian. He was an original member of the committee for the revision of the Old Testament, appointed by Convocation in 1870.

Just as we go to press with this page, the sad news arrives that two more Army airmen have lost their lives in the performance of their perilous duty. They were Captain C. R. W. Allen and Lieutenant J. E. G. Burroughs, of the Third Squadron of the Royal Flying Corps. As in the case of Captain Downer, whose death in a flying accident we also have to record here, the disaster took place on Salisbury Plain. The two officers made their ascent from Bulford Camp.

Major James Conry, of the Connaught Rangers, was killed on March 3 while "gallantly leading his troops" (to quote the Sirdar's cable) against a band of outlaws, on the Atbara River, some sixty miles from Gedaref, in the Sudan. He was in command of an Arab Battalion of the Egyptian Army, as Brevet-Major, and had been promoted Major the day before he died—a fact of which he did not live to hear. Major Conry served with great distinction in the South African War, and received the D.S.O. for his gallant action at Colenso, when he volunteered to carry a message under heavy fire. On another occasion he rescued an ambulance and several men, who had been captured, from a Boer camp at night. He joined the Egyptian Army in 1906.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MAJOR J. L. J. CONRY,

Who was recently killed in action against a band of outlaws in the Sudan.

When Captain Downer fell to his death on Salisbury Plain on the 10th, he had just been practising rapid spirals at a height between 2000 and 3000 feet. Then he began a straight dive downwards and failed to right his machine. He joined the Central Flying School at Upavon, where the accident occurred, some six weeks ago, having taken his certificate at Brooklands last August. Captain Downer, who was in the Northamptonshire Regiment, served with distinction in South Africa, and took part in the relief of Kimberley. He fought at Modder River, Belmont, and Magersfontein.

Photo. supplied by "Flight."

THE LATE CAPTAIN C. P. DOWNER,

Who was killed in an aeroplane accident recently at the Upavon Flying School.

"OUTPOSTS OF PROTESTANT ULSTER": TYRONE "VOLUNTEERS" DRILLING.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A SKETCH BY LOVAT FRASER.

IN THE GROUNDS OF THE DUKE OF ABERCORN'S RESIDENCE AT NEWTOWN STEWART: MEN OF THE ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE (ORGANISED AMERICAN CIVIL-WAR FASHION) AT MANOEUVRES—A MOTOR-CAR HAS TO HALT FOR THEM.

In an article published elsewhere in this number, Mr. Lovat Fraser says of the Ulster opposition: "You do not reach the heart of the business until you enter the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh. . . . The Catholics in Tyrone number 55·4 per cent., and the Protestants 44·6 per cent.; and, as politics generally follow religious divisions in these places, the result of a county vote on Home Rule would probably be a foregone conclusion. . . . But there are other things to be said about Tyrone. . . . The Tyrone volunteers are probably better trained than any in Ulster. They have in their organisation copied the methods adopted in the American Civil War. In their ranks you may see Church of Ireland clergymen drilling with rifles side by side with Presbyterian ministers. The same conditions obtain in a somewhat lesser degree in Fermanagh. . . . These counties were largely colonised from families on the Scotch and English borders . . . They regard themselves as the outposts of Protestant Ulster."

RELIGION AND HOME RULE: FIGURES AS TO MUCH-DISCUSSED ULSTER.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.

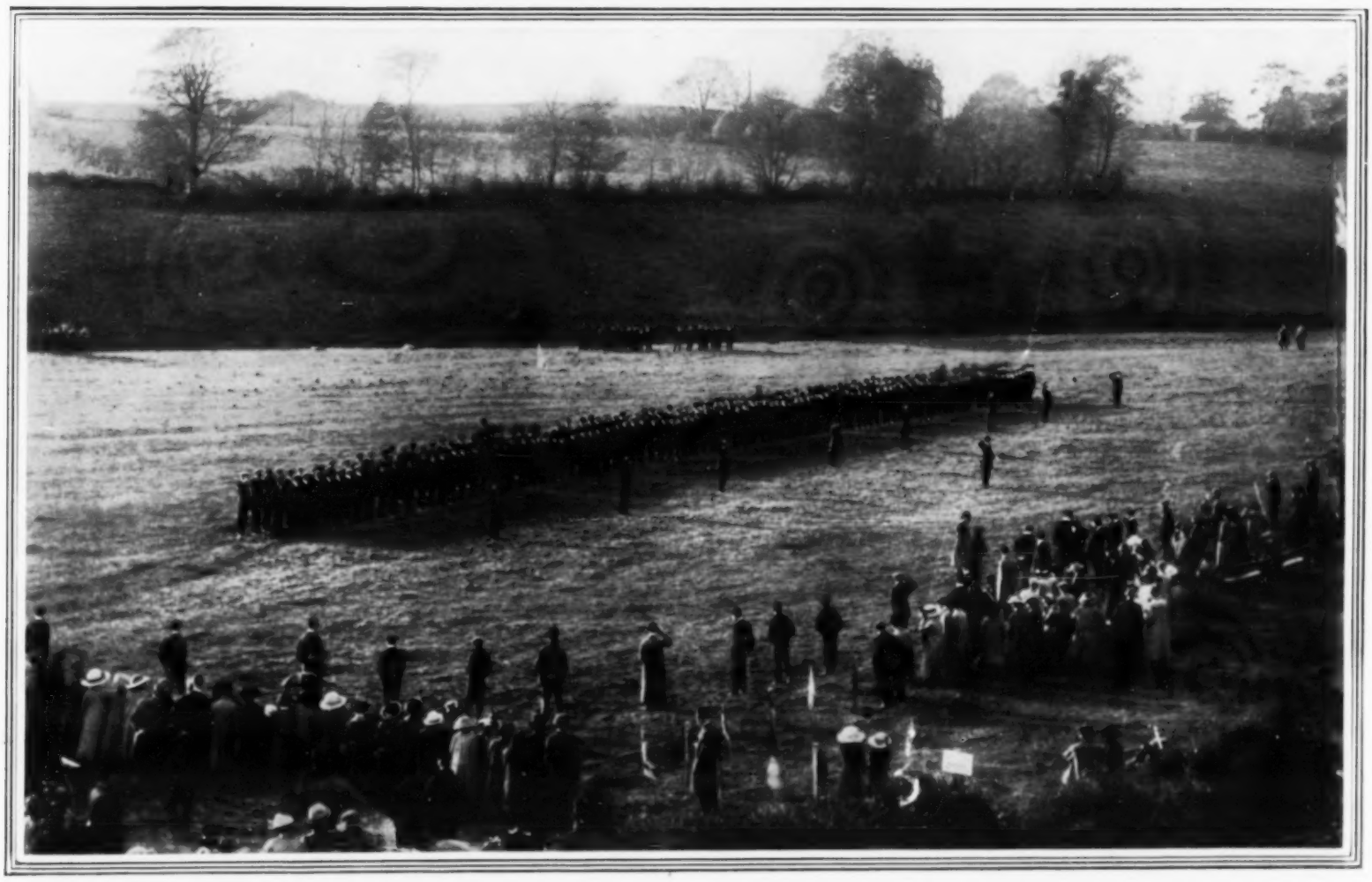
A GOOD many people, apparently, fail to realise that there is behind the Ulster movement against Home Rule a question of difference of religion which is at least as important to those concerned as whether Ireland as a whole shall have Home Rule or remain strictly under the Crown as she is now. In this connection, we quote from an article, by Mr. Lovat Fraser, which appears in this issue: "There is another point on which English onlookers sometimes go astray. They hear a great deal about Belfast and very little about the rest of Ulster. If it be not heresy to say so, I am not at all sure that modern Belfast really typifies the true Protestant Ulster feeling. . . . It takes the lead in this struggle, its religious instincts are profoundly combative, it hates Dublin with a cold and deadly animosity, and it is the principal home of the Covenant; but the Ulster opposition . . . is better seen elsewhere. In Portadown, for instance, feeling notoriously runs higher on occasion than anywhere in Ulster. . . . You do not reach the heart of the business until you enter the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh."

THE "REBELLION" AGAINST HOME RULE FOR IRELAND: THE PROTESTANTS AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF ULSTER; AND HER PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES.

With regard to the first diagram, it should be noted that the crossed rifles mark places at which members of the Ulster Volunteer Force are understood to be very numerous. The Volunteers as a body are, of course, scattered. In continuation of the note higher on this page it may be added, again from Mr. Fraser's article: "The Catholics in Tyrone number 55·4 per cent. and the Protestants 44·6 per cent.; and, as politics generally follow religious divisions in these places, the result of a County vote on Home Rule would probably be a foregone conclusion. . . . The Protestants in both these counties (Tyrone and Fermanagh) display an intensity of spirit which differs markedly from the Pontifical objurgations of Belfast; and there is a special reason why it is so noticeable. When the 'plantations' were made, these counties were largely colonised from families on the Scotch and English borders. It was thought that such a stock would best be able to resist incursions from the people in the hills of Connaught. The spirit of their forebears lives in them still; they regard themselves as the outposts of Protestant Ulster." Thus Mr. Fraser, who has made a special study of the Ulster question.

120,000 ANTI-HOME-RULE VOLUNTEERS: A RAPIDLY GROWING FORCE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MACFARLANE.



IN 1913; WHEN THE ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE HAD COMPARATIVELY FEW MEMBERS: THE 2ND BATTALION OF THE TYRONE REGIMENT AS IT WAS A YEAR AGO.

IN FEBRUARY 1914: WHEN THE ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE WAS ESTIMATED TO NUMBER AT LEAST 120,000 MEN: THE 4TH BATTALION OF THE TYRONE REGIMENT MOBILISED AT DUNGANNON LAST MONTH FOR FIELD MANOEUVRES.

The photograph inset into the lower of the two chief photographs on this page shows a typical member of the Tyrone Regiment of the Ulster Volunteer Force. He is wearing the equipment which each man provides for himself. He has rifle and bayonet. In his bandolier he has fifty rounds of ·303 ammunition, and he carries another fifty rounds in his haversack. The growth of the Ulster Volunteer Force, it may be said, has been somewhat remarkable. At the beginning of the month there were no official figures as to the men enrolled, but it was understood that the total number of names on the books of the regimental head offices was not less than 120,000. Necessary deductions would probably make the total effective strength over 111,000. At the time of writing, every effort is being made by those concerned to give the Force further training in regular field operations, rifle practice, and, especially, drill in the carrying out of extended movements in regiments and divisions. An estimate says that the complete Force, with auxiliary corps, can be mobilised, fully equipped, within a week. Squadrons of cavalry, raised throughout the province and at present attached to the County regiments, will form a cavalry division of the Force. Mr. Lovat Fraser, writing elsewhere in this issue, says: "Visitors to the North of Ireland sometimes say that they see very little evidence of the possible imminence of a conflict. . . . Yet signs are not lacking to those with eyes to see. You perceive what is afoot when you suddenly encounter at sundown a troop of horse drilling by the quiet shores of Lough Erne; when you meet a plain-clothes battalion, headed by the Union Jack and followed by a detachment of nurses, marching with military precision through the wide streets of such a town as Lurgan."

REPORTED RAT-INFESTED! THE PALACE OF THE "MPRET" OF ALBANIA.

Photograph by A. Scarpettini and L.E.A.

The Great Gallery of the Palace.

The Bedroom of the Prince and Princess.

The Kitchen—described as "Black."

The Courtyard and a flight of steps.

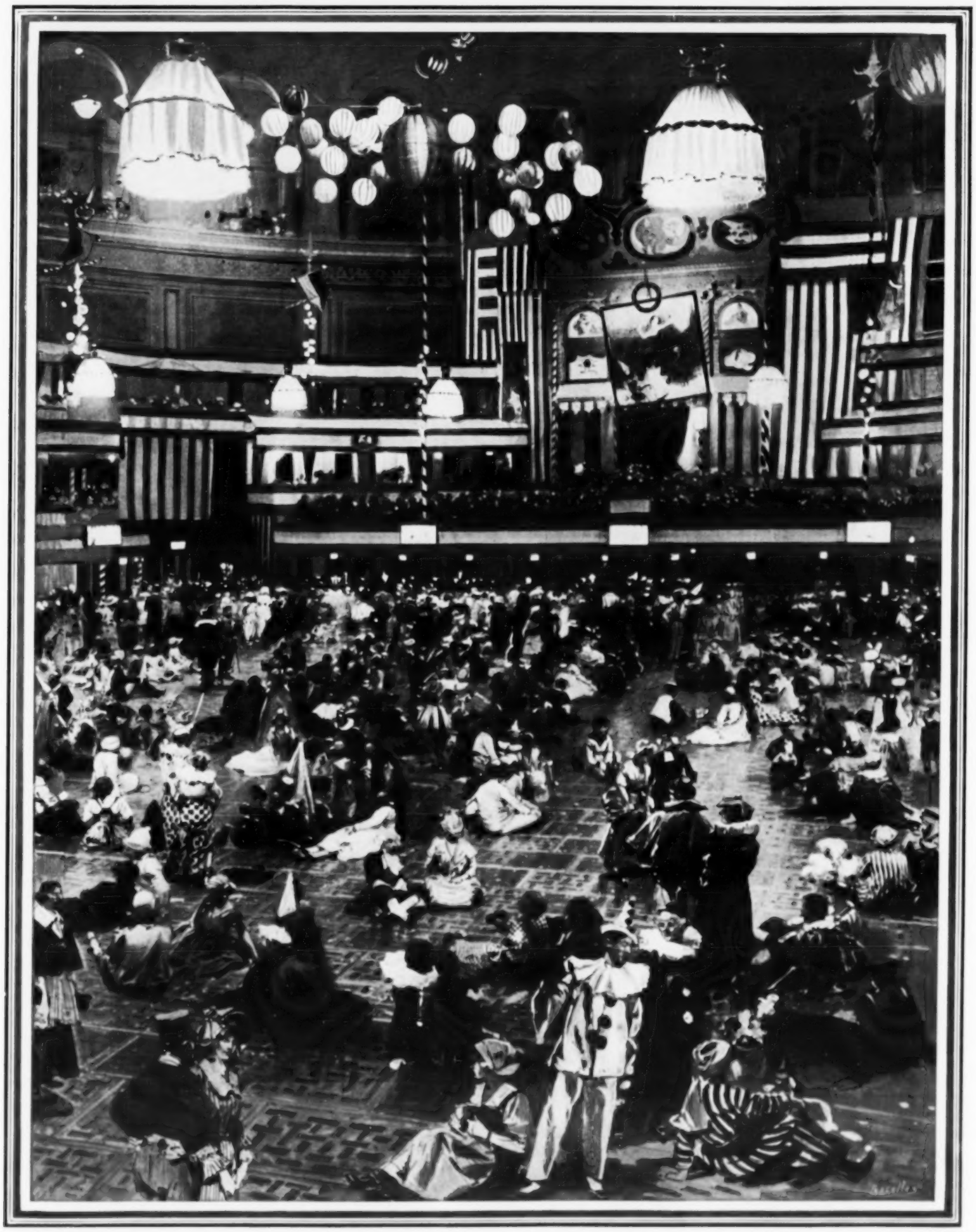
The Throne-room of the Palace.

The Little Princess Marie's room.

THE SIMPLE HOME OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF ALBANIA IN THE CAPITAL OF THE NEW STATE OF ALBANIA: THE KONAK, IN DURAZZO, BEING PREPARED FOR THE NEW RULER AND HIS WIFE.

Prince William of Wied, the new ruler of Albania, and his wife, arrived in Durazzo, the capital of the new State, on March 7, and were acclaimed by the people. So far as the Great Powers are concerned, it is understood that the new ruler will be styled Prince of Albania, but in his State he will be "Mpret," a corruption of Imperator and meaning independent ruler. The Palace to which he has gone has been described by no means enthusiastically by a correspondent of the "Petit Journal," who says that it is infested with rats and mice and occasionally visited by snakes. At the moment, there are no stables. Our photographs, it should be understood, were taken when the Palace was being prepared for its new occupants, eight days before their arrival. Scutari is urging its claims to be the capital of Albania instead of Durazzo: "not only on account of its renown as the home of the historic warrior Albanians, but because it is the strongest, largest, finest, and healthiest town of the new State. . . . As capital of Albania, and fortified as it should be, Scutari must become, with the Lake and the rivers and the hills that surround it, so strong that no army could capture it even after a seven-years' siege."

THE ALBERT HALL AS A FAIR-GROUND—FOR THE CHELSEA ARTS.



RESTING ON THE FLOOR BETWEEN THE DANCES: AN EARLY MORNING SCENE DURING THE MOST FAMOUS OF ALL THE ARTISTS' BALLS OF LONDON.

The Chelsea Arts Club Ball of the other day was at least as pleasing and as successful as usual: more than that need not be said. For the occasion, the Albert Hall was made to suggest an Old English Fair, and among the rendezvous signs, for instance, were the Jack Pudding, the Cock Fight, the Posture Master, the Zany, Apple-Ducking, and the Greasy Pole. Much of the fare, too, was Old English, and the "Liste of Ye Cates, Comfytes, Paties, ande Other Nourishments" provided for the guests included "Ye Wilde Boare, hys Heade—a dishe for ye Kinge; Ye Tastie Ham, spyced as atte Yorke; Ye Venyson Pasty; Dishe Pastys withe Pidgeons—ryghte sustainingе; Raised Pastys withe Bubleyjocks, as they doe them in Yorkeshire; and Some Gellys mayde ryghte delectable withe Wyne." All this did not prevent—was not intended to prevent—the wearing of costumes of all kinds and periods; from those of very early days to those of the present and the future as certain painters see it. Our illustration was made during one of the intervals when, as those who have seen such affairs need not be told, many of the dancers rest sitting on the dancing-floor.

Art, Music & the Drama.

AN OBSOLETE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT: THE ARCHLUTE OR THEORBO (17th Century)

A BENEDICTINE MONK WHO DID MUCH TO REFORM & SYSTEMATISE MUSIC: GUIDO D'AREZZO EXPLAINING THE NAMES HE GAVE TO THE NOTES OF THE SCALE (11th CENTURY)

OBSOLETE: THE REGAL, A PORTABLE ORGAN WHICH MIGHT BE CARRIED IN PROCESSIONS

MUSIC.

IT would not be right to take leave of the winter season of opera at Covent Garden without a tribute to Herr Johannes Sembach's performance of Walter in the "Meistersinger." Vocally we have heard nothing finer since Jean de Reszke revealed, many years ago, the full musical splendour of the rôle. We have long ceased to look for proper lyrical treatment of this part, and Herr Sembach's appearance provided surprise as well as delight. The Grand Opera Syndicate has arranged to re-engage Herr Sembach for the coming season, and this is welcome news. In another five weeks we shall see the curtain rise again at Covent Garden; and though, at the time of writing, no statement about the programme has been made, the first list of singers engaged has been published, and is of a kind to raise and to justify pleasurable anticipation. The King and Queen have granted their patronage to Covent Garden for the forthcoming season.

Mr. Plunket Greene is one of the favoured singers who not only deserve a following, but have created one. He can sing French, German, English, or Irish songs in fashion that will please the most fastidious audience; and because his recitals are infrequent, many music-lovers only hear of them when they are over, and have a definite grievance. Mr. Greene might sing more often in London with advantage to himself and to the great pleasure of his admirers. His recital at the Æolian Hall last week was admirable; he seemed readily to convey to a large audience the varied moods of a dozen composers. Much of his success is due to his irresistible yet perfectly restrained sense of humour.

The London Trio gave a chamber concert of moderate interest at the Æolian Hall last week. A trio in one movement by Mr. Frank Bridge was a novelty to most of the audience; it is melodious and well written, and is not composed as though to give the players as much trouble as possible. In short, the composer, having something to say, has not been reduced to the mere creation of difficulties. The soloists, Mr. Whitehouse and Miss Nina Rose, were hardly at their best on this occasion.

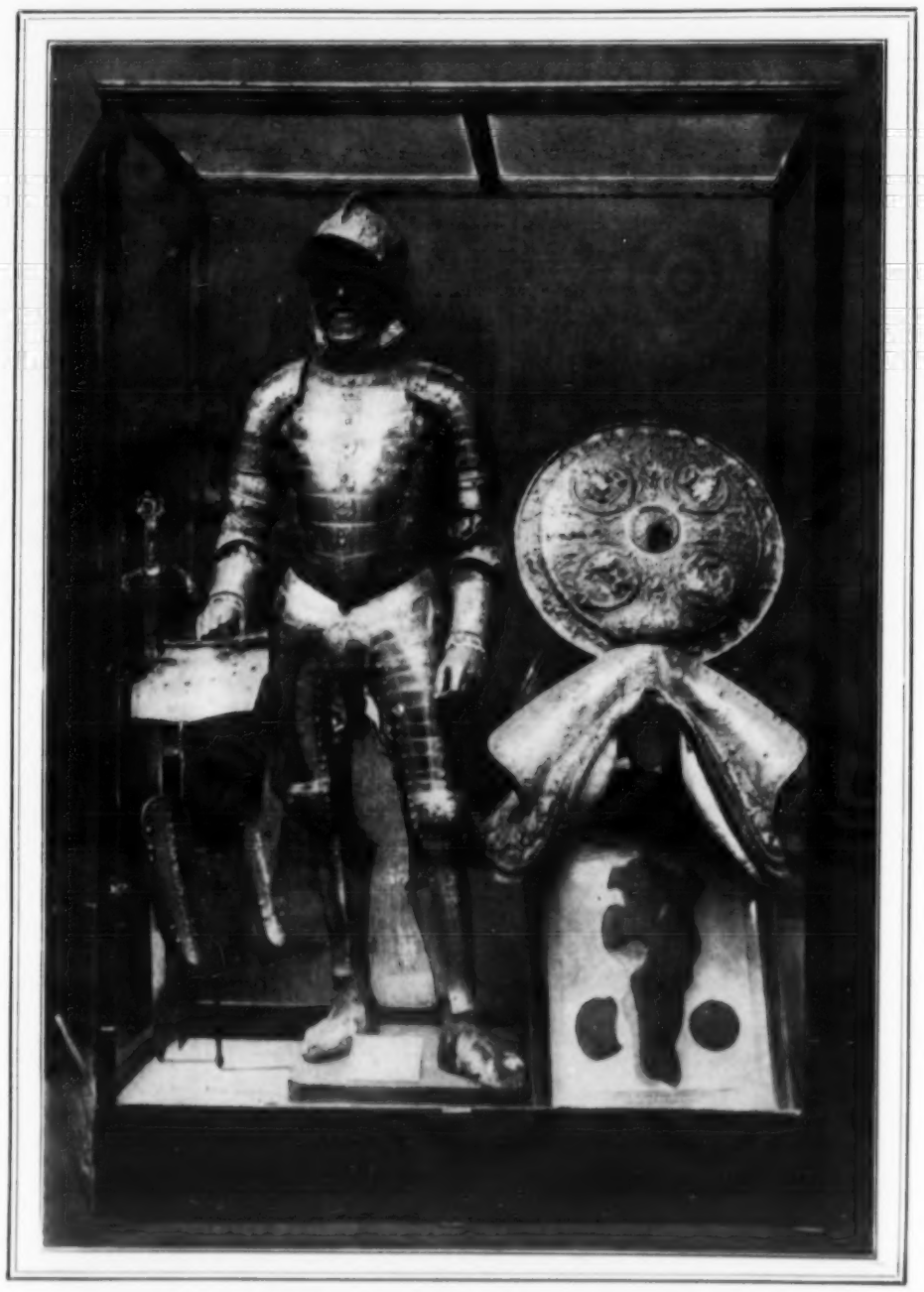
To-day (Saturday, 14th) the Russian composer Scriabine will appear at the Queen's Hall Symphony Concert, and will play the solo part in his own pianoforte concerto. It is an early work, and said to be quite within the compass of the ordinary musical intelligence. On Tuesday next he is to give the first of two recitals at the Bechstein Hall.

On Monday evening the Philharmonic Society will give the sixth concert of its hundred and second season. Mengelberg will conduct, and M. Cortot will be the soloist. Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony, Dr. Strauss's "Tod und Verklarung," and a new "Dance Poem" by Mr. Frank Bridge are included in the programme.

Mr. Daniel Mayer has organised a very ambitious Beethoven Festival at the Queen's Hall for April 20-25. There will be two afternoon and three evening concerts; the London Symphony Orchestra has been engaged, and M. Henri Verbrugghen will conduct.

Frederic Lamond is giving a recital in London at the end of the month, and Theodore Byard will give one early in April; both player and singer will be heard at Bechstein's.

The Wessely Quartette will give their last concert of the season at Bechstein's to-day (14th). These players are always worth hearing; they play noble music finely.



TO BE MADE COMPLETE BY A GIFT FROM FRANCE: ARMOUR OF KING PHILIP II. OF SPAIN, IN THE ARMERIA REAL OF MADRID.

As we note under our page illustration, certain pieces of armour made for King Philip II. of Spain and now in the Musée de l'Armée of the Invalides, Paris, may be given to Spain by France, that they may be placed in the Armeria Real of Madrid with the rest of the King's armour, which is illustrated above. It will be noticed that in the Spanish show-case are small reproductions of the pieces at present in France; or, rather, to be precise, of the chanfron, of one of the coudes, and of one of the palettes.

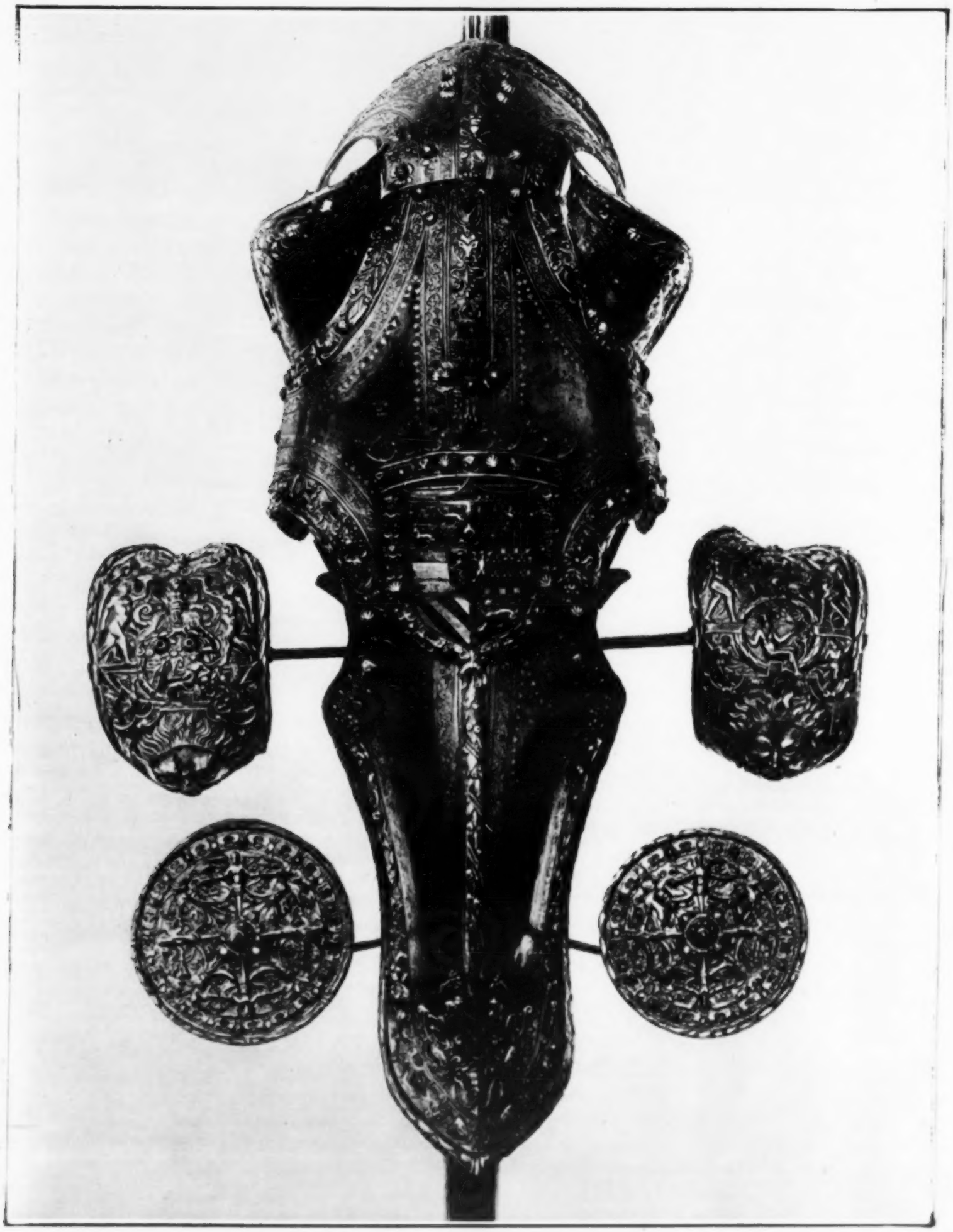
THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE TWO VIRTUES," AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

IT is an artificial comedy Mr. Sutro offers us in "The Two Virtues"—the virtues being presumably chastity and charity—but it is a very agreeable specimen of its kind. You hardly believe in the author's story, or accept his characters for live people, but the plot is so neat, and there is so much brightness and wit and disarming sentiment about Mr. Sutro's management of his little tangle, that you feel he has earned the right to please himself and his audience with airy trifles if he chooses. That dense but "lovable" student—a historian in this case—how often he has served the purposes of stage-sentimentalists, but what a perfect foundation his humours make for the sort of fable the St. James's playwright has in mind? Then the self-righteous sister of the historian, how "effectively" she contrasts with the feather-brained little egoist who jilted the modest student to marry a philandering poet? Both types are exaggerated, especially in the quaint scene of their encounter; but their contact serves as excuse for that odd mission of the hero who agrees, blind creature, to implore a lady with a mysterious past to release the poet from her spells, with the foreseen, but certainly laughable, result that he falls victim to her charm, and becomes, in turn, the concern of his moral sister. Mrs. Guildford, you see, happened to take an interest in history herself, and so had no objection to sharing the hero's labours. But her collaboration brought about scandal, and the historian's sister, losing her head, asked wildly, "Why don't you marry her?" to win the disconcerting reply, "By Gad, I will." The romantic bachelor, under such circumstances, of course, is always ready with the response of the quixote. Fortunately, although the *dramatis personæ* are not of the kind that can be taken seriously, Mr. Sutro has provided a good acting play and gets good acting. Not for years has Sir George Alexander had so telling a comedy rôle as that of the distracted historian; not for years has he shown such ease, lightness of touch, geniality in portraiture. What Miss Henrietta Watson, with her breadth of style and capacity for being forbidding, makes of the champion of chastity may be imagined. A capital foil as the pouting little coquette is Miss Athene Seyler. No less delightful is Mr. Herbert Waring's burlesque study of the poet. And if Miss Martha Hedman is a little vague in her appeal as the much-dreaded Mrs. Guildford—why, Mr. Sutro himself keeps us somewhat in the dark about the details of this siren's career, so some vagueness was inevitable.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.)

TO BE GIVEN TO SPAIN BY FRANCE?—FINE 16TH CENTURY ARMOUR.



TO BE SENT FROM PARIS TO MADRID TO COMPLETE A SET OF ARMOUR THERE?—CHANFRON, PALETTES, AND COUDES OF PHILIP II. OF SPAIN; NOW IN THE MUSÉE DE L'ARMÉE OF THE INVALIDES.

There are at present in the Musée de l'Armée of the Invalides, Paris, some pieces of that armour of Philip II. of Spain, the larger part of which is in the Armeria Real, of Madrid. A good deal of sensation has been aroused in France by the statement that the French Government propose to present these pieces to Spain, thus falling in with the wishes of King Alfonso, who is particularly desirous of seeing the complete armour of his ancestor in Madrid. The original idea was that the pieces should be exchanged for some of equal value from the Spanish collections; possibly for armour of Charles V. Opposition has been raised in France (chiefly on the ground that it is impossible for any fitting exchange to be made), and there is some doubt as to whether the armour will be transferred. The armour was ordered by Philip II. in 1550, and his Majesty paid 3000 golden crowns for it. It is by the famous Augsburg armourer, Désiré Colman, who was aided during the two years of his work on it by Georges Sigman, the famous engraver. Those pieces which are in France consist of the chanfron, with its crinet, for the defence of the horse's head; two palettes for protecting the armpits; and two coudes for the defence of the elbows. The value of the pieces has been estimated at about £40,000.

IN THE NEW EUROPEAN STATE—A LAND WHICH IS

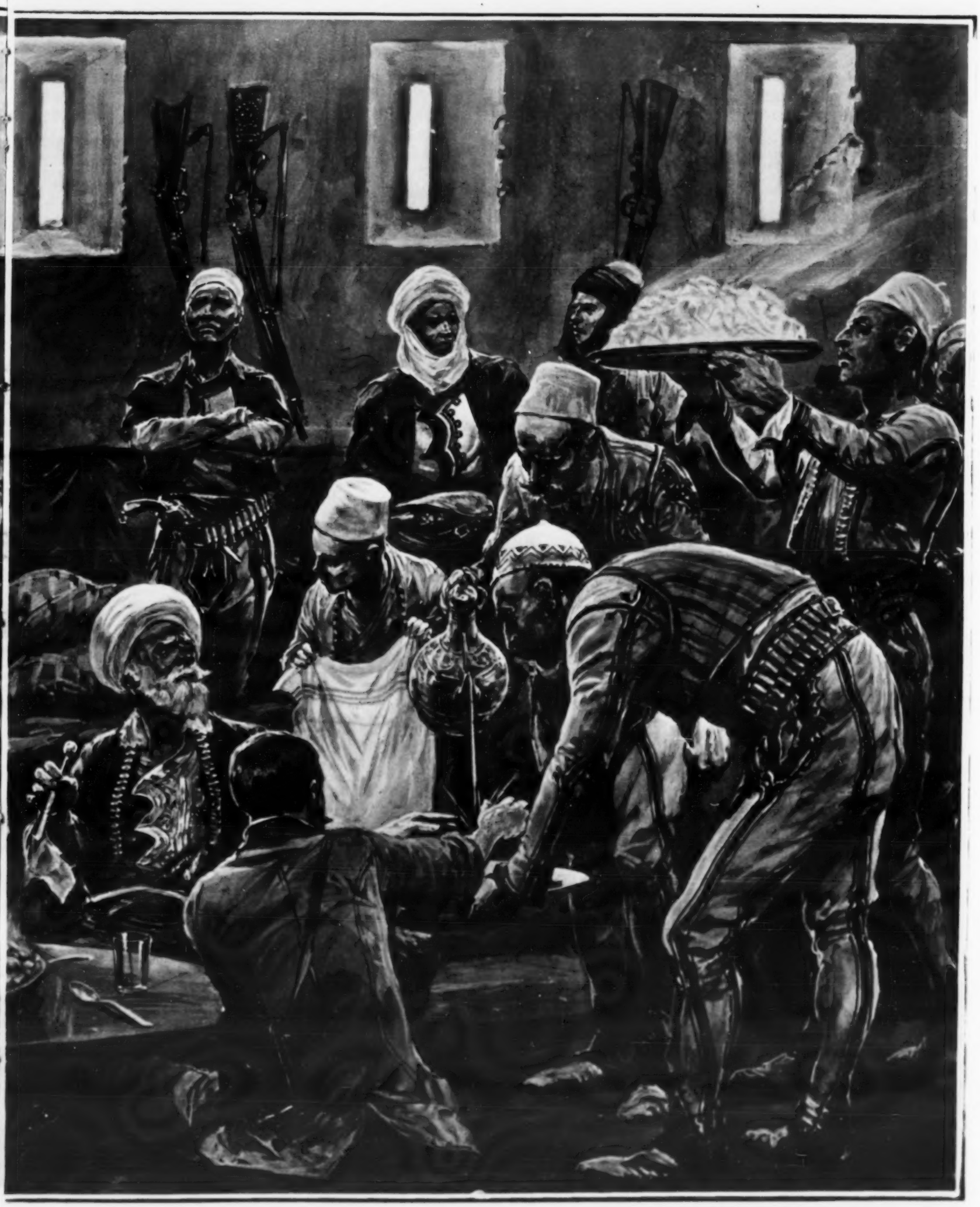
Drawn by R. Caton Woodville

IN A HOUSE WHICH IS A GREAT FORTRESS, AND WHOSE ONLY WINDOWS ARE LOO

With the arrival of its new ruler at Durazzo, Albania has become again of world-wide interest. It is a country which it is always difficult to ignore. As a "Times" correspondent had it: "It is almost as little known as Afghanistan, and there is no other country with which it may so well be compared. In Central Albania, as among the Pathans, the land is so completely throttled by the blood feud that ordinary human intercourse is almost impossible. The houses are great fortresses, the only windows of which are loop-holes for Martinis." With regard to this drawing, Mr. Woodville makes the following note: "For dinner in an average Albanian house, a low table is brought in, and host and guests sit cross-legged on the floor round this and help themselves from the dishes with fingers or horn spoons. Before the meal begins, the hands are washed, the

IS ALMOST AS LITTLE KNOWN AS AFGHANISTAN.

Woodville.



LOOP-HOLES FOR MARTINIS: DINNER IN THE HOME OF AN ALBANIAN BEG.

materials being supplied by retainers, a number of whom stand about the room. The chief drink is barley water, or a sour home-made wine. The Beg carves the meat himself, with his yatagan. When a guest enters a dwelling, his arms are taken from him, as sign that his host is responsible for his safety. That host may shoot him later, when he is not on the premises; but while there he is sacred. In this connection, by the way, it may be noted that the rifles and pistols hanging on the walls are always loaded. The Albanian Beg is a land-owner who is bound to provide a certain number of soldiers when called upon, in lieu of paying taxes—quite like England of the Middle Ages this. His tenants, who are, of course, bound to serve under him, pay him a percentage of their harvest.

THE HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER,

Whose "Recollections of Sixty Years" has been announced by Messrs. Cassell to appear this month.—[*Photograph by Martin Jacolette.*]

MR. MARMADUKE PICKTHALL,

Whose new book, "With the Turk in War," has been announced by Messrs. Dent to be published shortly.—[*Photograph by Elliott and Fry.*]

Among the Primitive Bakongo.

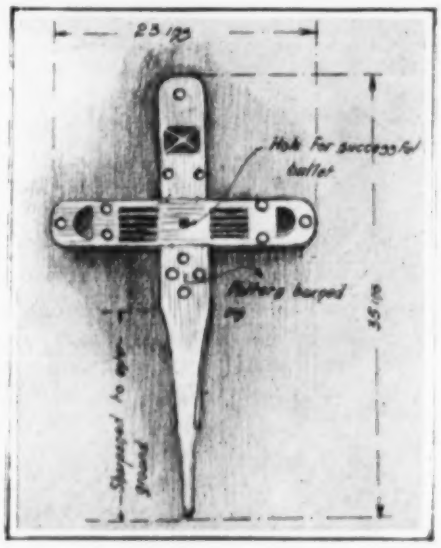
The patient observations of thirty years are recorded in Mr. John H. Weeks's most valuable book, "Among the Primitive Bakongo" (Seeley, Service). The intimate life of the people of the Lower Congo is here revealed in what the author calls a series of word-photographs. In the course of a long missionary career, Mr. Weeks has observed with the impartial eye of the man of science customs the most barbarous and heathenish, and has set them down with an open mind and without any pious horror. He has done much, although he does not say so, to bring about a better state of things; but his profession has not blinded him to the fact that the native customs are of absorbing interest to the anthropologist. He has flinched from no detail, but gives us a picture of things seen and noted with unvarnished candour. The result is a book that will be welcomed alike by specialist and layman in folklore and anthropology. A genial humour illumines his account of Dom Pedro V., the late King of Kongo. This monarch, a Tichborne Claimant in dimensions, was subject to Portugal, and, poor man, had unwittingly signed away his independence. He had received a gift from a former King of Portugal (not the late Dom Carlos), and was shown and asked to sign what he understood was a letter of thanks. It was really an acknowledgment of subjection, and on that trick the Portuguese claim to the Congo was mainly based. Very amusing is the author's account of a dinner which he gave to his Majesty. Mr. Weeks told Dom Pedro that poor boys in England, when invited to a feast, ate very little beforehand. The King was hugely delighted, and confessed that he himself had followed the same plan, with even greater rigour, and fancied that only he could have been wise enough to hit upon it. He was much married, and came to dinner with a large following of wives, to whom he handed down, with reluctant sighs, such dishes as he could not overtake to a full close. Equally diverting are the details of games, fetish worship and secret societies, rites of birth and marriage, taboo, native proverbs, language, omens, and dreams. The return of the "resurrected" was conducted with extraordinary pomp and solemnity, and the restored dared not, under heavy penalties, show any knowledge or remembrance of their former state. They dared not even recognise their relations until they had been formally introduced by the "doctors." A book so rich in custom and myth is secure of wide recognition not only from men of science, but from the general reader.

MAKER OF MUSIC IN "THE COUNTRY OF THE DEAD": A BAKONGO NSAMBI-PLAYER.

Photograph by the Rev. F. Oldrieve.

"The country of the dead" (nsi a fwa) is one of the names of a Congo secret society, whose members are supposed to die, and remain dead for a period varying from six months to three years. They are then "resurrected" and return to the world with "a new body."

From "Among the Primitive Bakongo."



USED IN OBLATIONS AT THE GRAVE OF A MIGHTY HUNTER: A BAKONGO FETISH CROSS.

From a Drawing by the Rev. F. Longland.

"When an antelope has been killed, the fatal bullet is put in the hole as shown, and blood is poured over it as an offering. The original is in the British Museum."

AMONG THE PRIMITIVE BAKONGO.
BY JOHN H. WEEKS.
Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Seeley, Service, and Co.

Bohemian Days in Paris.

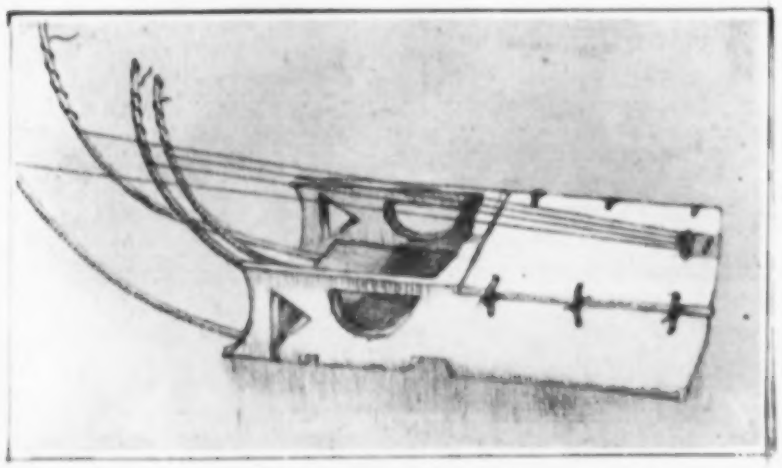
The increase of books on Bohemia has become almost alarming, and for it all, that elusive and fascinating country remains for the most part undiscovered. When it lost its sea-coast, it became, like the Jew, ubiquitous. Every man finds it where his fancy beckons, and he locates it only to be contradicted. Murger knew it was in Paris; Thackeray, in Soho; Ransome swore it was Chelsea; an anonymous scribe has just told us it lies in Fleet Street; and now comes Mr. Julius M. Price to revive the Murger theory. He sustains his disputation rather successfully in "My Bohemian Days in Paris" (Laurie), and there can be no doubt that he saw for himself the last unspoiled days of a period that produced, in its prime, Mimi, Musette, Francine, Marcel, Rodolphe, Schaunard, and all those light-hearted creatures who live so vividly on the printed page, and look so supremely unreal on the stages of Opera Houses. In the spirit of Murger's masterpiece, Mr. Price, a young art-student, went to Paris, and she gave him generously all, or nearly all, that he hoped to find. Almost from the moment he entered he was fortunate, and he makes no secret of it. That is the amazing thing about his book; he manages to say in English, with only a deft interpolation of a French word here and there, things that are, to say the least, unusual in English memoirs. Needless to say, the book is entertaining. Mr. Price has always a good story to tell, and he gives an excellent picture of a Paris that has all but vanished. His history of the evolution of the artistic cabaret is a really valuable study for the sociologist; and his pen-portraits of the solid *bourgeoisie* are excellently drawn.

WHERE A BRITISH MISSIONARY WAS RECENTLY ARRESTED: A KING OF KONGO IN HIS ROBES.

Photograph by the Rev. R. H. C. Graham.

These robes and the silver sceptre were a present from the King of Portugal in 1888, when the first resident governor went to San Salvador. The robes are state property and pass from one king to another. This king is the photograph is Mbembe, Dom Pedro VI.

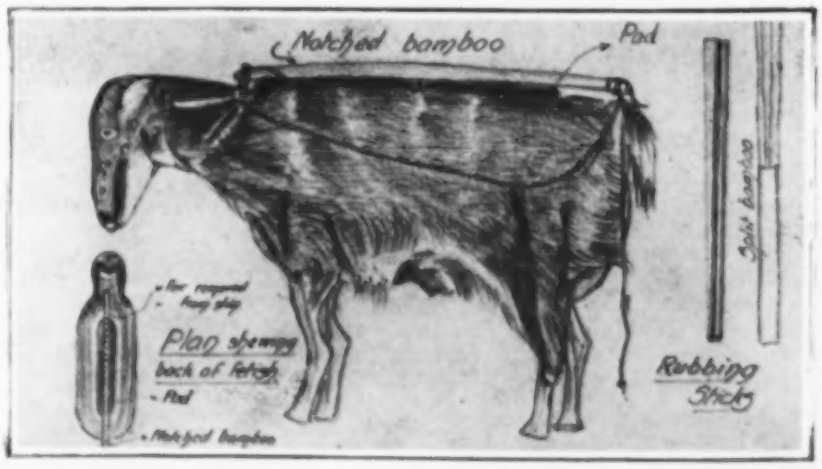
From "Among the Primitive Bakongo."



THE ONLY MUSICAL INSTRUMENT ALLOWED FOR DANCES IN "THE COUNTRY OF THE DEAD": THE NSAMBI.

The nsambi, the instrument shown in use in an illustration higher on this page, is the only one to which the initiated in the secret society are allowed to dance. It is a hollow cane laced together, with sinew cords to draw the strings taut. The strings are made by scraping strips of palm bark.

FROM A DRAWING BY THE REV. F. LONGLAND.



AN ANTELOPE-SKIN AS A DRUM: A NATIVE HUNTING FETISH OF THE LOWER CONGO.

"This 'drum' was used in making 'medicine' at the beginning of the hunting season. The body of the 'antelope' is hollow and forms the drum. The solid stick gives a deep note, and the split one sharp rattling notes, when rubbed along the back. The original is in the British Museum."

From "Among the Primitive Bakongo."

FROM A DRAWING BY THE REV. F. LONGLAND.

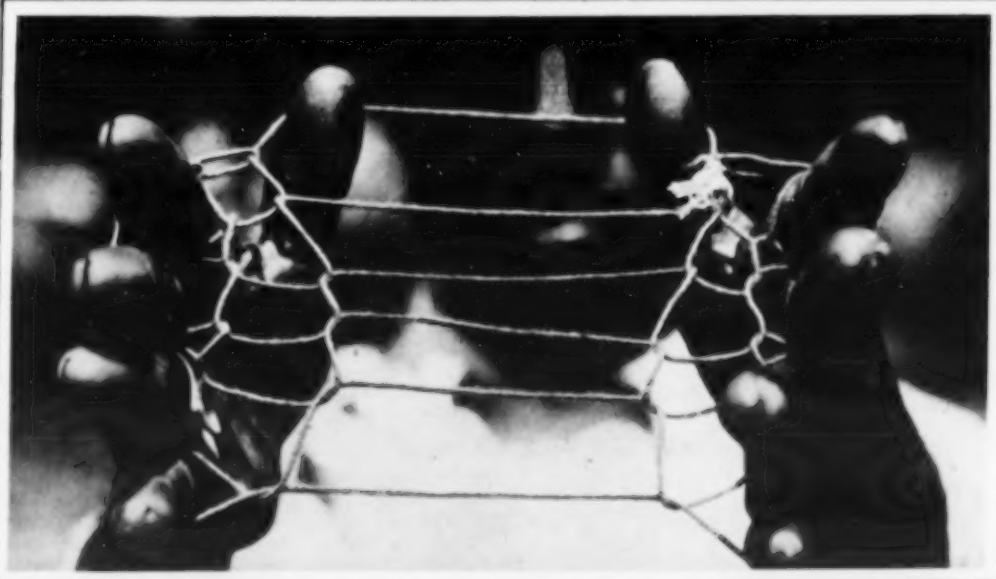
BAKONGO GRAVES, "GHOST BED," AND STRANGE CURRENCY.

Illustrations Reproduced from "Among the Primitive Bakongo," by John H. Weeks; by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Seeley, Service.

A RICH MAN'S GRAVE DECORATED WITH CROCKERY PLACED ON STICKS.

A POOR MAN'S GRAVE DECORATED WITH A BROKEN UMBRELLA, CLOTH & BOTTLES.

AN OFFERTORY SOME CHURCHWARDENS MIGHT FIND DISCONCERTING: A COLLECTION IN CONGO NATIVE CURRENCY.



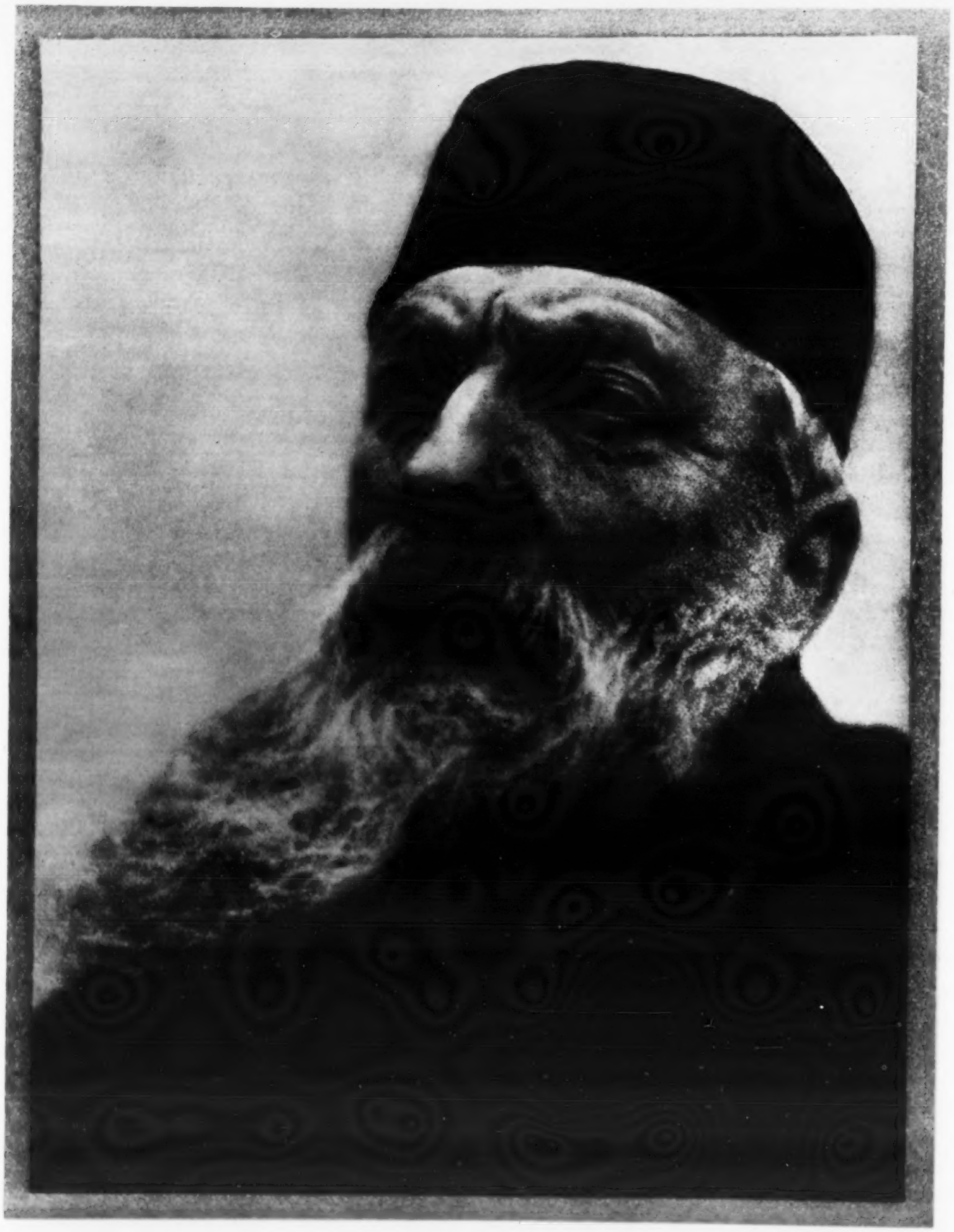
A CONGO FORM OF "CAT'S CRADLE": THE "GHOSTS' BEDS".

PRESERVED AS A FETISH FOR MANY GENERATIONS: A EUROPEAN IMAGE.

Illustrations Nos. 1 and 2 are from photographs by the Rev. F. Oldrieve. No. 1 represents "the grave of a wealthy man. The jugs, mugs, basins, etc., were bought of traders." No. 2 is the "grave of a poor man—broken umbrella, a cloth, and a few bottles. The spirits of these things are supposed to go to their former owners in the spirit land." No. 3 is from a photograph by the author. It represents a church collection, in native currency, consisting of "20 boxes of matches; 2 eggs; 200 gun-caps; 1 rug; 1 umbrella; 1 tin of gunpowder; 1 calabash of gunpowder; 2 pieces of cloth; 1 bottle of kerosine; 15 francs (cash); and 3373 short brass rods. The whole represents 8931 brass rods (Congo money), or £2 19s. 6d. English money." Of Illustration No. 4 (a photograph lent by Professor F. Starr), the author writes: "Professor Starr collected over sixty different designs in cats' cradles among the Congo tribes. The above is a Lower Congo one known as 'the Ghosts' beds.'" Of No. 5 he says: "This wooden image was given me . . . by a lad in whose family it had been for several generations, and by them it had been regarded as a fetish. It probably belongs to the sixteenth century, when the R.C. priests were dominant in the country." These illustrations are from Mr. John H. Weeks's most interesting book, "Among the Primitive Bakongo."

IN CHARGE OF THE HÔTEL BIRON FOR LIFE: A FAMOUS SCULPTOR.

Photograph by Alvin Langdon Coburn.



THE CREATOR AND CURATOR OF THE MUSÉE RODIN—AND WRITER OF A BOOK ON THE CATHEDRALS OF FRANCE: M. AUGUSTE RODIN, GUARDIAN OF THE TREASURES HE HAS GIVEN TO HIS COUNTRY.

In 1908 that world-famous French sculptor, Auguste Rodin, whose remarkable "Burghers of Calais" is to be set up soon in the Victoria Tower Gardens, by the Houses of Parliament, took several rooms in the Hôtel Biron, Paris. He became much attached to this residence; and when it and its garden were menaced with destruction, he gave much time and energy to saving them. The place is to be known in future as the Musée Rodin, and will be a Rodin Museum open to the public. There will be in it not only works by Rodin, but, for example, pictures by Carrière, Claude Monet, Degas, Renoir, and Sargent, together with portraits of Rodin by Sargent, Legros, Camille Claude, and Anders Zorn. In exchange for these treasures given to them, the French will put the whole building at Rodin's disposal, and he will live in it and be the Curator of the Museum. It is further agreed that the collection shall not be removed to any other building until at least twenty years after Rodin's death. The great sculptor, it may be noted, was born in Paris in 1840. His book on the Cathedrals of France is to be published shortly.

"Britain's Best Babies"

Particulars of the Competition.

164,800 babies competed. The Competition opened on Nov. 18th, 1912, and closed on March 8th, 1913. England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales were separated into nine divisions. Five babies were chosen from each division as the best in that area.

Only babies resident in the United Kingdom, and between the ages of twelve months and two years, were eligible. Each baby was examined by a medical man, who gave a signed certificate. The final examination was made in London by three eminent Physicians.

The first prize and title of "Britain's Best Baby" were awarded to the son of Mr. and Mrs. Blake, of Ashleigh, Ludlow, Salop, who was fed on **the "Allenburys" Foods.**

Two of the second prizes and one fourth prize were also secured by "Allenburys" babies.

The above mentioned Competition was promoted and carried out by the proprietors of the "Daily Sketch" Newspaper. The Competition was entirely independent in character.

BABY BLAKE, WINNER OF THE FIRST PRIZE, AND AWARDED THE TITLE, "BRITAIN'S BEST BABY."

Parents' Remarks.

Mother of the 1st Prize Winner writes:

"He did splendidly on it (the 'Allenburys' Foods). Cut his teeth without any trouble and to time. Had very good nights, and has always been a most contented child."

Mother of one of the eight 2nd Prize Winners (Baby Clout) writes:

"She was brought up on your foods in rotation, and looks well and healthy. During the whole time the child always seemed satisfactory."

Mother of another 2nd Prize Winner (Baby Shrimpton) writes:

"He was from birth brought up exclusively upon Allen & Hanburys Foods, which suited him from the first. He has always been a bright, healthy child and a regular boy. He is a fine, living example of the good properties of your food."

Father of the 4th Prize Winner (Baby Desborough) writes:

"She was entirely fed on your Foods and Rusks. At the time of taking the photograph she was 1 year 9 months old; height, 2 ft. 11 in.; weight 2 st. 10 lbs., with a chest measurement of 22 in."

The National Physical Welfare £1,000 Competition

BABY CLOUT, WINNER OF ONE OF THE EIGHT SECOND PRIZES.

BABY DESBOROUGH, WINNER OF THE FOURTH PRIZE.

BABY SHRIMPTON, WINNER OF ONE OF THE EIGHT SECOND PRIZES.

A REMARKABLE TRIBUTE TO

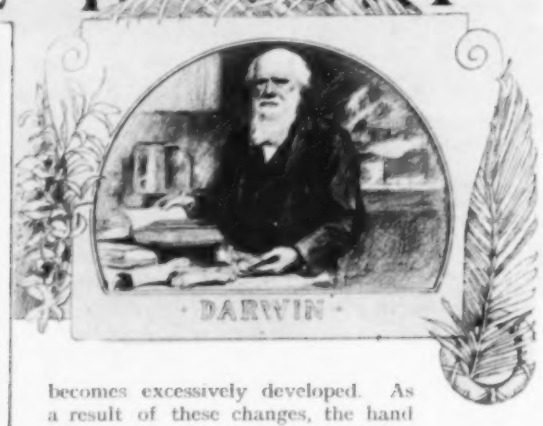
The 'Allenburys' Foods

The Simplest and Best Method of Infant Feeding

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

REMARKABLY INTERESTING FROM THE EVOLUTIONIST'S POINT OF VIEW, AS ILLUSTRATING ADAPTATION TO ENVIRONMENT: A KING PENGUIN.

Photograph by Berridge.



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

"A NEW CHAPTER OF EVOLUTION."

UNDER the above heading a certain popular newspaper recently indulged in some quite serious, but very amusing, speculations as to the results which are anticipated from "a microscopic investigation" of "a wonderful series of penguins' eggs, in every stage of incubation," when the savant at Cambridge to whom they have been sent has completed his investigations thereon. The eggs in question, it grieves me to remember, were collected by my old friend Dr. Wilson, who now rests amid the scene of his labours, on an Antarctic glacier. As I pen these lines, I recall once more the eagerness with which he looked forward to the collection of this material, which, it was hoped, would supplement the later stages of development which I had the good fortune to investigate, as the result of his zeal during his first sojourn in the inhospitable regions of the South Pole.

The Emperor penguin is certainly one of the most interesting of living birds, but it certainly is not, as the article in question insists, "the most primitive of all birds . . . probably a lizard-like bird that has lost its teeth." Nor will the material now under investigation "disclose the relationship of the penguin to the fish or lizard, and a new chapter in Darwinian evolution be disclosed"! This material can hardly fail to yield some new facts, but it is highly improbable that they will prove very startling. Our knowledge of the early stages of the development of the penguin dates back nearly thirty years, the first contributions thereto having been made by the Russian naturalist Menzbier.

From the Evolutionist's point of view, the penguins, of which there are many species, are a peculiarly interesting group of birds, affording, as they do, an admirable illustration of what is meant by "adaptation to environment." As to their precise ancestry we have no certain knowledge. There can be no room for doubt, however, but that they are the descendants of birds which possessed the power of flight. That power has long since passed from them, for the wing has become transformed into a paddle, to serve as an organ of propulsion under water. The evidence of its earlier function, as an organ of flight, is to be found partly in the skeleton, and musculature, of the adult, and partly in the study of the embryo. When working out the later embryonic stages of the Adelie penguin, brought back by the first *Discovery* Expedition, I was able to show that the wing, at first, agrees with that of ordinary, flying, birds. The bones of the arm, fore-arm, and hand have the same cylindrical shape; the thumb is quite distinct; there are separate wrist-bones, and the hand could be flexed upon the fore-arm. But as development proceeds, the whole skeleton becomes curiously flattened; the thumb disappears, as also do the wrist-bones, save only that at what we may call the back of the wrist, which becomes excessively developed. As a result of these changes, the hand can be no longer flexed, and the whole limb assumes a flipper-like form, from which all semblance of "quills" such as are so necessary to flight are wanting.

VERY RARE SPECIMENS IN THIS COUNTRY: GENTOO PENGUINS WHICH HAVE RECENTLY ARRIVED AT THE "ZOO" IN LONDON.

Photograph by Berridge.

Quite a number of animals, not even remotely related, have evolved "flippers" of this kind out of limbs which originally served the purpose of supporting the body on land. The old sea-dragons, which we now dig up as fossils, and the modern turtles serve as examples among the reptiles, and the whale tribe affords instances among the mammals. But the turtles and the penguins alone use these "flippers" or "paddles" as organs of propulsion. With the others they serve as balancing organs, or for steering, and checking speed. In this they resemble the fins of fishes, which, save in certain exceptional species, are never used to propel the body, as is commonly supposed. This is done by rapid undulatory movements of the whole body, and especially of the tail end.

Other than penguins, there are only one or two types of birds which, having to seek their food under water, use the wings to propel the body. The extinct great auk, and its surviving relations, the guillemots and razor-bill, adopt this method. The grebes and divers and the cormorants use the feet. So also did that giant diver, Hesperornis, which lived in Cretaceous times. Hesperornis, like the great auk and the penguins, was flightless. And it must have been so for countless ages before its final extinction, inasmuch as the wing had so far degenerated in the fossil remains which have been found that no more than the upper arm-bone remained. The legs, as a consequence, were enormously developed. That birds and reptiles are near akin there can be no doubt. Modern birds display indubitable proofs of this. Hesperornis, and the still older Archæopteryx, displayed yet other proofs in the fact that the jaws bore teeth. So far, not even vestiges of these have been met with in penguins. The statement that such vestiges have been found in parrots is not true. Some day, I have reason to believe, they will be found in that very ancient type the tinamou.

Let me conclude as I began, with the embryo penguins now being investigated at Cambridge. It is quite possible that a careful search may reveal traces of a claw at the end of the third finger, which is much longer than that of any other living bird, and in this respect approaches the Archæopteryx, in which this digit bore a large claw. Only once, and in the ostrich (one of the most ancient of types among living birds), has a similar claw been found.—W. P. PYCRAFT.

PECULIAR, LIKE THE OTHERS OF THEIR SPECIES, FOR THEIR REMARKABLY UPRIGHT CARRIAGE WHEN ON LAND: ADULTS AND NESTLING OF THE CAPE PENGUIN.

The penguins differ from all other living birds in having the wings transformed into "paddles" to serve them as oars under water. They are also peculiar for their remarkably upright carriage when on land.—[*Photograph by Berridge.*]

Joseph Simpson, R.B.A.

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THE LAIRD.

Reproduced from the Original Painting in the possession of

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LADIES' PAGE.

ALTHOUGH the Bishop of Lincoln withdrew his motion at the Convocation of Canterbury for removing the word "obey" from the bride's promise in the Church wedding service—his Lordship stating that he did not go to a division because he was aware that he would lose his motion—it is nevertheless a sign of the times that such a resolution should be placed upon the paper of business for the Bishops to consider. The Bishop of Oxford had undertaken to second the resolution. It is stated by the Bishop of Oxford that the promise to "obey" from the bride to the bridegroom does not occur in any wedding service except the English earlier than the fourteenth century; and that at the present time no other Church than ours requires an unequal vow between the spouses. I understand that our present wedding service was, in fact, "made in Germany" in the days of Edward the Sixth. There was a demand, after the Reformation, for a Church service-book in the language of the common people. Before that, of course, the Roman Catholic mass and other services were heard in Latin. To the required revision, English divines were considered inadequate; so two German theologians were imported, and given offices of dignity and profit in our Universities, that they might afford our nation the benefit of their light and leading. The basis on which they proceeded was a service-book shortly before put out by Archbishop Herman, of Cologne, who said: "God himself . . . giveth the husband to be an Head and Saviour to the wife, as Christ is the Head and Saviour of the congregation." It seems to be true that prior to this German invasion of our national Church ceremonies there was demanded no promise from the wife to "obey" in the wedding service. The Sarum "use," which was generally adopted, called upon the bride to vow "to be bonnaire and buxom" in her relations with her husband. Authorities in Anglo-Saxon agree, I believe, that "bonnaire" means to be amiable, kind, and true; and that "buxom" means "boughsome," that is, yielding and pliable. These are obviously very necessary virtues for the woman in the conjugal relation. The Bishop of Lincoln only desires, therefore, to return to the older ideal of our own land.

As the Spring fashions come more and more into the public view, the dislike and ridicule that they cause amongst women themselves increase. Evening gowns are desirable and beautiful enough, but the day frocks are *too* ugly and ungraceful, to eyes habituated to the long, elegant lines of the past few years. There are some model gowns made with the material heavily bunched up behind, as if to reintroduce the bustle. Others are trimmed with three short, full frills round the waist and hips. Some, again, are pulled up from behind to the front of the figure, and there caught together more or less clumpishly, held as often as not by a bead or other showy and tawdry ornament, from which long strands fall to below the knee. All kinds of inchoate drapings appear, in most cases as devoid of reason as of grace. Anything whatsoever worn by a graceful and beautiful woman passes muster, and, as soon as the eye is accustomed to it, seems a part of the living grace and magnetic charm that it clothes. But the vast majority of humankind are neither strikingly beautiful nor charmingly graceful, and to the average woman such fitful, arbitrarily draped and puffed clothing, with frills here breaking the line and turned-under puffings there disturbing the flow of drapery, must be more of a disfigurement than an aid. The change is great, and it remains to be seen if women will blindly accept the new ugliness that dress-designers have put out. The shapeless coats and no-waisted corsages have at least the advantage that they remove all temptation to tight-lacing; but, after all, Nature has given well-formed women a shape that has a beautiful natural curved line, and why should this be hidden or obliterated? Compression is needed now below the waist, however, as stern and unyielding, except for slim and half-developed figures, as was the old-time squeeze above the hips to form the wasp-waist, for the under-dress is as tight as ever. The new fashion does not suit the stout or short.

A THREE-PIECE GOWN FOR SPRING.

Produced in fine silk-and-wool material. The underskirt and basque of the coat are fully kilted; the draped over-skirt is in the same lines as the corsage. The toque is made of the material, with a black feather aigrette.

One item of costume that is very pretty just now is foot-wear. This is the outcome of the shortness of the skirts, which are to be still tight and narrow, so that the feet are very visible. The greatest novelty is the reproduction of the old shape known as Colthurne, with a high back, held against the foot in front by a series of straps crossing each other. These are to be had in many colours in suède or cloth, with patent-leather toes in the latter case. Then there are shoes in many shades of kid with black or dark or tan brogues. The shape in shoes known as the Langtry, cut so deep in the front as to keep on without any ties, makes an attractive model in tan, in crocodile, or in patent leather. For full afternoon dress, or Tango teas, there are beautiful shoes in brocades and moiré, with walking leather soles.

Modern science indicates improved nutrition rather than medicines for the preservation and restoration of health. A food that is certified to contain strengthening tonic qualities, and to be most valuable for "run-down" and nervous states, is Biomalz, a tonic food, produced from pure barley malt, with the addition of phosphorus and lime in suitable forms; it is of pleasant flavour, and contains only those natural elements that are present in the best forms of foods, but which it is not always possible for delicate people to obtain the benefit of by digestion unaided. It is restorative, to the nerves especially, and, therefore, beautifying. Delicate children who are not developing properly, and the aged, alike find it beneficial. Biomalz is put up in tins, and can be obtained through all chemists; it is taken simply by adding a little of it to any liquid liked with meals, or straight from the tin, if preferred. A pamphlet giving full analysis and other details, and also a supply of the Biomalz if desired, can be had from Biomalz Office, Regent House, Kingsway, London.

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(Oxford St., London, W.)

MODEL 993.

This "Thigh-Diminishing" model is one of the most charming corset creations ever produced. Elastic lacing at bottom of back. Six bone supporters. Average figures. Sizes 20 to 30 ins. In fine White or White and Sky Brocbé. Price 21/9

FASHION'S STARTLING CHANGE—*the change that comes once in seven years*—is now the one topic of conversation in every fashionable circle. We are on the threshold of one of the most beautiful—and one of the most sensible—fashions ever seen. Dressmakers welcome it with a cordiality they have never shown before, for it is to be a great dressmakers' year. Every wise dressmaker, however, recognises the limitations of her art, and impresses upon her clientele the absolute necessity of wearing the *very latest* corsets. The new Normal Curve, Boneless, and Free-Hip-Bone models of Royal Worcester Kid-fitting Corsets have been *designed expressly* for the 1914 figure. They give the waistless effect, the flat back, and the long straight hips of the classic ideal, and interpret *the normal curve* without that exaggeration which is so offensive to good taste. We announce our Special Exhibit of these *authentic* new models with every assurance of fashionable London according them the flattering reception they have already met with on the Continent and in America.

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PETER ROBINSON, Ltd. Oxford St., London, W.

Bournville Cocoa

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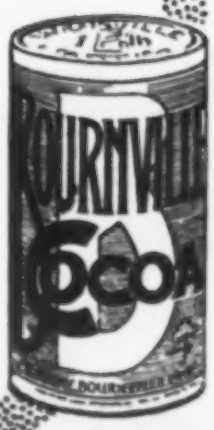

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THE acme of perfection are the rest chairs for which J. Foot and Son, 171, New Bond Street, W., are responsible. There is such a wide range of these chairs to choose from that practically every individual desire

FOOT'S REST CHAIR AS A LUXURIOUS ARM CHAIR.

can be satisfied. Two views of the "Burlington" model are shown on this page, which is in the highest degree luxurious without giving noticeable evidence of the mechanical means with which the comfort-giving changes of position are effected. It is not only the easiest of easy chairs but it is capable of being instantly converted into a reclining chair or full-length couch. A few words must be said regarding the upholstery, which is on an improved principle with soft elastic spring edges, thereby giving the greatest of ease and restful comfort in any position desired by the occupant. Reverting, however, to the chair proper, the automatic adjustable back can be lowered to any angle desired by the occupant simply pressing a small button and leaning back until the required position is obtained. To raise the back the button is pressed as before, and the back automatically returns to its upright position or may be locked at any intermediate point. Among the many other advantages with which this chair is endowed are the opening sides. They can be opened outwards and turned back, leaving the entire length of the seat free from projections, thus providing easy access or exit. To turn back the sides a small knob must be lifted; when closed an automatic spring catch holds the side in position.

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Good Morning!
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ART NOTES.

IS Mr. Muirhead Bone letting slip his opportunities? It happens that the making and unmaking of the town offers a dozen subjects for his needle, but nowhere has his figure been spied among the navvies and débris. In the dismantled gallery of the Print Department of the British Museum stacks of prints and portfolios have been ranged along the floor, and dust-sheets, the colour of cobwebs, thrown over them. The walls, broken into ragged patterns by the tearing away of shelves and cases, the windows, unmasked in unexpected places, and the disastrous-looking heaps, waiting, as if in the morgue of the Museum, identification by Mr. Campbell Dodgson, Mr. Binyon, and Mr. Hind, offer the chance of a lifetime. Here is not the slight disorder that sent Herrick into lyric raptures, but an upheaval such as Meryon or Piranesi would have loved to throw upon the copper; and though Mr. Muirhead Bone is present in so far as he has contributed a goodly number of prints to the stacks under the dust-sheets, it is to be feared that he has made no record of the passing of the Department.

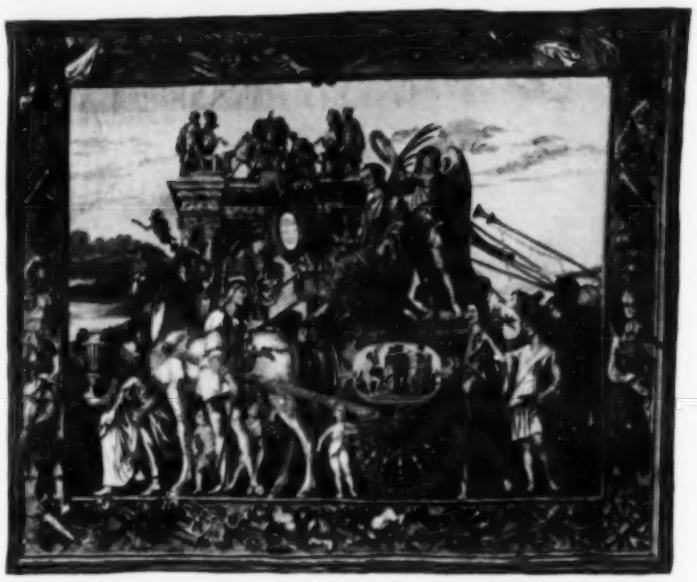
THE MAGNIFICENT LOAN COLLECTION OF TAPESTRIES NOW ON VIEW AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: "THE MIRACULOUS DRAUGHT OF FISHES," LENT BY THE EARL OF DALKEITH.

The Earl of Dalkeith has lent to the Victoria and Albert Museum a magnificent collection of tapestries, carpets, and furniture from his Northamptonshire seat, Boughton House, Kettering; and his father, the Duke of Buccleuch, has lent three tapestries after Mantegna's "Triumph of Julius Caesar." The collection will be on view at the Museum until the end of May. Standing behind the seated figure of Caesar on his triumphal car (in the other photograph) is a winged figure of Fame.—[*Photograph by G.P.U.*]

To those to whom the Gallery of Dust-sheets offers no inspiration, there are the cranes of Kingsway. On either side great tripods of timber are surmounted by upreaching arms of iron, vastly taller than the Strand churches, and only less tall than the dreadfully soaring stairways of the "Carceri d'Invenzione"—the imaginary prisons from which, because of their sheer size, escape is inconceivable. Another most interesting break in the city walls occurs at the Post Office, where the demolition of the old premises allows, for the first time in the memory of living men, a full view of St. Vedast's, one of the most beautiful of Wren's buildings, and, as it is easy to exclaim at the pleasure of a first meeting, one of the most beautiful of the world's small churches.

The London group, logically enough, is engaging the enemy in the columns of the Press. Since the art of the Cubists is not concerned solely with the eye, but seeks to drag all the senses across the surface of a painted canvas, it is proper enough that its professors should be able to give tongue. Some little time ago the publication of Mr. Wyndham Lewis's Credo established his good faith in the practice of a style which had never been sufficient, on its own authority, to prove the sincerity of his position. And now, to the critic of the *Pall Mall*, who for once seems to have grown a little angry on his weary rounds, Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson makes answer. The critic had said that after his visit to the exhibition of the Group he was satisfied that Post-Impressionism and Cubism were short cuts to notoriety for young artists without talent and without any overwhelming love of hard work. "This astounding statement," says Mr. Nevinson, "is contradicted by the whole history of the movement." The Cubists of the London group, he points out, have been through "a severe academic training at the Slade or South Kensington," and as long as seven years ago Mr. Wyndham Lewis made "an Ingres-like drawing"! Mr. Bomberg's early sketches, it would seem, were exhibited at the Chenil Gallery at least a year ago, and Mr. Nevinson claims to have shown a portrait at the "New English" as far back as 1912, which should prove conclusively that the Cubists arrive at fame only by long stages of development. The year 1912, let it be remembered, carries us back to the middle of George the Fifth's reign.

It is all the talk of logic which bewilders the visitor to the exhibition of the London group. The *Times* sees in Mr. Wyndham Lewis's "Eisteddfod" "the kind of logic we find in some complicated piece of machinery whose workings we do not understand." The machine, even if we do not understand it, conveys an impression of logic because we know that it runs, according to law, on business lines, that it works, that it saves time and labour, that it pays. But why is logic attributed to Mr. Wyndham Lewis's picture? Though it has a look of complication and of energy, it neither works nor pays. Its energy is wasted energy, and the time it saves it saves to no purpose.



NOW TO BE SEEN IN THE LOAN COLLECTION AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: MANTEGNA'S TAPESTRY, "CAESAR ON HIS CAR OF TRIUMPH," LENT BY THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.

Photograph by G.P.U.

Appearances are deceptive, and the *Times* has been deceived by the purposeless grinding and spinning of Mr. Lewis's design.

E. M.

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A NEW NOTE IN BOOK-PRODUCTION.

We have received from Mr. T. N. Foulis, of London and Edinburgh, a number of charming illustrated volumes which, in their freshness of *format*, strike a new and distinctive note in book-production. One series of companion volumes, at 5s. net each, has no general name, but there is a kinship among the books, which are, for the most part, essays inspired by the spirit of place and the love of nature. One is a delightful Stevenson volume, "The Hills of Home," by L. Maclean Watt, containing also the four Pentland Essays of Stevenson himself—"An Old Scotch Gardener," "The Manse," "A Pastoral," and "The Pentland Rising." Mr. Watt's chapters are an appreciation of "R. L. S." and his work, taking their title from the lines written in exile—

> Be it granted me to behold you again in dying,
> Hills of home! and to hear again the call."

Photo. Lafayette.

A CHESS-BOARD PIERROT AT THE CHELSEA ARTS CLUB BALL: MISS DIVERE.

The twelve attractive colour-plates are from pictures by Robert Hope, A.R.S.A.

Another favourite Scottish essayist is represented by "At the Turn of the Year," Essays and Nature Thoughts from the writings of Fiona Macleod, the name under which the late William Sharp maintained for many years a double literary identity. The colour-plates in calendar style, one for each month, are by H. C. Macgoun. Coming south of the Tweed, we have a classic to which this series gives a very attractive form—namely, "The Compleat Angler," with a portrait of Izaac Walton by Jacob Huysman and other colour-plates by W. Lee Hankey. "The Lighter Side of English Life" contains sketches in a satirical and humorous vein by F. Frankfort Moore, illustrated by excellent character-studies of an amusing type in colour and line by George Belcher. English again, but in more "sentimental mood" and with a touch of piety, is "My Garden of the Red, Red Rose," by J. R. Aitken, with eight illustrations in colour by Fred Taylor.

The spirit of place is also the guiding principle of the World of Art series, to which belongs an interesting book on "The Arts and Crafts of India and Ceylon," by Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, uniform with similar volumes on ancient Egypt, Japan, and "Our Teutonic Forefathers." It deals with sculpture, painting, architecture, metal-work, enamels, jewellery, wood-work, ivory, and the pottery and textile arts. There are 225 illustrations, the frontispiece in colour and the rest in half-tone from photographs.

To the East again belong two beautiful books in a more ornate and decorative *format* in keeping with their contents. One is "The Rose Garden of Persia," by Louisa Stuart Costello, consisting of essays on various Persian poets and verse translations of passages from their works, with twelve illuminated pages and four colour-plates by Frederick Gardner. The other is a very dainty edition of FitzGerald's "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," in ornamental script, with ten illuminated pages and eight illustrations in colour by Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A. These books are 5s. net each in decorated boards; they are also sold at 7s. 6d. net in leather, and 10s. 6d. net in vellum. Many of the illuminated pages are facsimiles from old Persian manuscripts.

Mr. Foulis has also published, in the photogravure edition of his Cities series, two more collections of drawings and etchings by Joseph Pennell, an artist whose masterly work is familiar to our readers. The titles are "Venice: The City of the Sea" and "San Francisco: City of the Golden Gate." Each contains twenty-five plates, and is sold at 1s. 6d. net in paper wrappers and 2s. 6d. net in vellum. Mr. Pennell shows us the new San Francisco, which has arisen from the ruins of earthquake and fire, as a city of steep hills and colossal buildings that vie with those of New York: such a city, it may be, as Bret Harte saw in prophetic imagination when he wrote of her—

> Then rise, O fleecy Fog, and raise
> The glory of her coming days
>
> . . . . .
>
> When forms familiar shall give place
> To stranger speech and newer face;
>
> . . . . .
>
> When all her throes and anxious fears
> Lie hushed in the repose of years.

The fogs of San Francisco have inspired Mr. Pennell as they did Bret Harte, and in several of his drawings are "as the cloud that flecks the seas Above her smoky argosies."

Photo. Lafayette.

IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY ITALIAN COMEDY COSTUMES: MR. AND MRS. R. C. DAVIES AND MR. GRAY AT THE CHELSEA ARTS CLUB BALL.

The Chelsea Arts Club annual Fancy-Dress Ball took place, very successfully, at the Albert Hall on the 4th. The decorations and setting represented an Old English Fair.

Photo. Lafayette.

WITH A COMPANION MORE LIKE BUNTY THAN TRILBY: SIR HUGO DE BATHE (ON THE RIGHT) AS SVENGALI AT THE CHELSEA ARTS CLUB BALL.

Sir Hugo de Bathe, the fifth Baronet, succeeded in 1907. He was formerly in the 3rd Battalion, Gloucester Regiment, and served in South Africa. He married Mrs. Langtry, the famous actress, in 1899.

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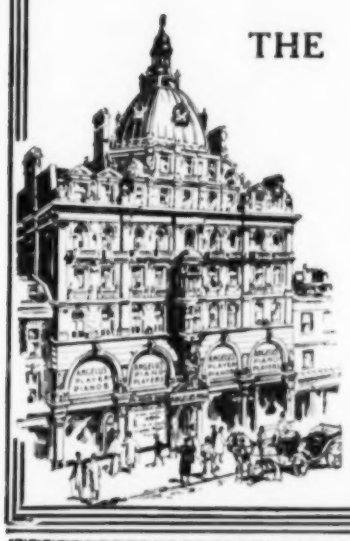

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"THE CHINESE PEOPLE."

OF quite recent years China has loomed large in public interest. The newspapers have somehow brought that Empire nearer to Europe, and its romantic attempt to modernise and govern itself has awakened universal interest and sympathy. The China which we have always regarded as possessing an older civilisation than our own has suddenly condescended to come down from its pedestal, to forsake the traditions of centuries, and learn from the mushroom West. The courage and modesty of such a course appeals to our imagination and increases our respect. Lest, however, we should conclude that this modernisation of China is more than skin-deep, the Venerable Dr. Arthur Evans Moule has published, through the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, a handbook on China which he has entitled "The Chinese People," and profusely adorned with maps and illustrations. No better qualified author could have been found for this really remarkable book. The Moule family have a sort of vested interest in China. Dr. Moule was a missionary there as long ago as 1861, and became Archdeacon of Mid-China; and though Rector of Burwarton to-day, has lived in China for upwards of half-a-century. His brother was the famous Bishop G. E. Moule of Mid-China; and his nephew, the Rev. A. C. Moule, was born in that country, and subsequently became a missionary in North China. With all these advantages, it was impossible for Dr. Moule, who is already favourably known for his "New China and Old," "Half-a-Century in China," etc., not to have written a valuable and interesting book. Naturally, he has viewed his subject from the religious point of view; but in so doing, while he has given particular prominence to the beliefs of the people, he has, as it were, opened up their soul to us. The profound philosophy of the Chinese is illustrated by the following quotation from "Shang Ti": "In every sacrifice it is the heart that is essential; if the heart is perfect, it has communion with Heaven and Earth, and reaches the gods celestial and terrestrial." In his toleration and sympathy, the venerable Doctor cannot regard the passing away of the old order "without something more than regret—something nearer to dismay." Anyone who desires to read a concise and illuminating account of the Chinese people cannot do better than obtain this scholarly and impartial book.

Photo. Lafayette.

THE MRS. CARLISH OF "PEGGY AND HER HUSBAND" AT THE CHELSEA ARTS CLUB BALL: MISS GLADYS COOPER (MRS. H. BUCKMASTER) AND MR. ALAN PARSONS.

Photo. Lafayette.

IN "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM" BEARDS: MR. N. J. JUDAH AND FRIEND AT THE CHELSEA ARTS CLUB BALL.

The beards resemble those of some of the fairies in Mr. Granville Barker's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," at the Savoy.

Photo. Lafayette.

A FAMOUS ACTOR AND HIS WIFE AT THE CHELSEA ARTS CLUB BALL: MR. AND MRS. GERALD DU MAURIER.

Thermos flasks, which have proved such a boon to everyone, and have called forth a host of inferior imitations, are now brought within the reach of all. Thermos, Ltd., the sole makers, are now also the sole distributors, and, having eliminated the middleman's profits, are offering to the public the genuine Thermos flasks from the low price of 2s. 6d. each. The experience of the past eight years has enabled them to make many improvements, including a very easy method of repairing when necessary; a protected, practically unbreakable glass interior; and an unsoilable hide covering.

Extensions have been completed in several departments of the hot mineral baths of Bath, and in readiness for the spring season the new accommodation has just been opened. The demand for douche-massage treatment, the electric hot-air baths, and Plombières douches has been so great during the past few years that the Corporation have been compelled to provide these additional facilities until the larger scheme in contemplation for the development of the bathing establishment is carried out.

Photo. Lafayette.

FANCY DRESS UP TO DATE: MR. M. DAVIES AND A COMPANION AT THE CHELSEA ARTS CLUB BALL.

During their recent visit to the central Y.M.C.A. Institute, the King and Queen went into the Lecture Room, and were very much interested in the lantern lecture upon advertising, one of a series which was being delivered by Mr. Thomas Dixon, President of the Dixon Institute of Advertising and Salesmanship. The subject for the evening was the production of a London morning newspaper, onwards from the actual pulp, through all its processes of manufacture and printing; and the lecturer illustrated the way in which advertisements are prepared and the blocks made.

Health, Strength and Beauty

can only be preserved up to old age by a rational mode of life, suitable nourishment, and plenty of exercise in fresh air. A great deal depends upon the nourishment. "The full blessing of health cannot be obtained

by means of

medicine and miracles, but only by proper food which invigorates the body and rejuvenates it daily." These are the words of a well-known Doctor and Professor. To absolutely ensure physical fitness, you must take

Biomalz (Biomalt)

the well-known nutrient.

It is a palatable, inexpensive Tonic Food of proved value, highly appreciated all the world over. It strengthens the body wonderfully. Limp, flabby features disappear, the colour of the face becomes fresher and healthier, the complexion clearer. In the case of persons who have become anæmic, pale, and thin through malnutrition, the appetite improves to a gratifying degree.

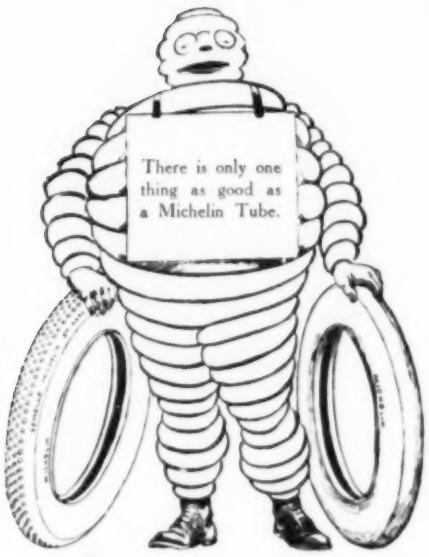
This Food will be found better than any medicine or tonic by those run down from overwork, illness or nervous troubles, also for elderly people, women enceinte, nursing mothers, and anæmic children.

Small and large tins at 1/3 and 2/3 respectively, sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

Insist upon having "BIOMALZ"! Where not obtainable write to—

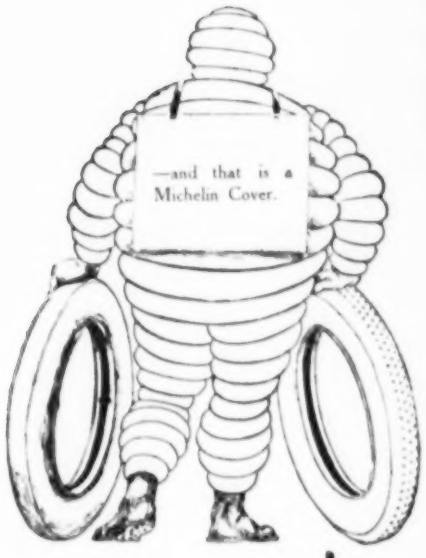
PATERMANN BROS., Chem. Works, Regent House, 10, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Why Michelin Covers and Inner Tubes are the best.



"Put all your eggs in one basket, and then watch that basket."

—(ANDREW CARNEGIE.)



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The Tyre Specialist.

The design and construction of efficient pneumatic tyres is an undertaking which, to be handled efficiently, cannot be handled casually. That is what Michelin recognises.

Before Michelin began manufacturing tyres he used to make various articles in rubber. He soon found, however, that the manufacture of tyres was so difficult and delicate a work, that it demanded the whole of his energy and intelligence. He therefore concentrated exclusively on the manufacture of tyres and on the production of

One Quality Only—the Best

MICHELIN

The Motor Tyre Inventor.

Michelin invented the pneumatic tyre for automobiles in 1895, and since then has always worked to perfect it, and it only.

He does not manufacture rubber heels.
He does not manufacture overshoes.
He does not manufacture golf balls.
He does not manufacture garden hose.
He does not manufacture rubber hot-water bottles.

Michelin does not even manufacture solid tyres—for they are worthless as a remedy against road vibrations. No! He concentrates all his efforts upon the manufacture of pneumatic tyres, with the result that he produces the

Best Tyre in the World.

Nothing is easier than fitting a Michelin Tyre with the new Michelin Levers. Send to-day for illustrated Booklet describing their simple operation.

MICHELIN TYRE CO., LTD., 81, FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated March 1, 1912) of MR. ERNEST ARTHUR LAZARUS-BARLOW, of Winton, Woodside Park, The Grove, West Mersea, and 52, Threadneedle Street, who died on Jan. 9, is proved, and the value of the property sworn at £226,332. The testator gives £500 and the household effects to his wife; £1000 each to Frederick William Lazarus and John Holman; £500 to Dorothy Bennett; £250 a year to his sister Ada Urania, while a spinster; an annuity of £75 to Mrs. E. Saunders; and legacies to servants. The residue of the property he leaves in trust for his wife, during widowhood, and his children, the share of a son to be as three is to two in relation to the share of a daughter.

The will and codicil of VISCOUNT KNUTSFORD, of Knutsford, Chester, 75, Eaton Square, and Pinewood, Witley, Surrey, who died on Jan. 29, are proved by two of his sons, and the value of the property sworn at £112,060. The testator gives £2000 and the sapphire ring given to his father by Pope Pio VII. to his son the Hon. Arthur H. H. Hibbert; £5000 to his daughter the Hon. Edith Emily Cropper; £13,000 to his son the Hon. Cecil T. Holland; three pieces of china taken from the Royal Palace at Pekin to his daughter the Hon. Margaret Alice Smith; his patents of title and those of his father, his orders and decorations, and the books and pictures given to him by Queen Victoria, to his son Lord Knutsford; all his property in Surrey to his sons Cecil and Lionel; £11,000 to his son the Hon. Lionel R. Holland; legacies to servants; and the residue to his eldest son.

The will of MR. JOSEPH CUTHBERT, J.P., of Windsor Park, Belfast, who died on Dec. 24, is proved by his sons and two sons-in-law, the value of the personal property being £67,601. Testator gives £1000 to the Sustentation Fund of the Presbyterian Church; £500 each to the Irish Mission, Home Mission and Old Age Fund of the Presbyterian Church; £500 to the Belfast City Mission; £300 to the Presbyterian Orphan Society; £5000 to his grandson Thos. Watson Gardiner Taylor; his real estate to his son the Rev. Alexander Cuthbert; and the residue to his daughters Mrs. McBride, Mrs. McNeill, and Mrs. Mitchell.

The will of COLONEL GEORGE THOMAS SHAFT, of the New Club, King's Road, Brighton, who died on Jan. 13, is proved by Harry Montague Williams and James Brill, the value of the property being £25,422 9s. 1d. Among other legacies are £50 to the Royal York Habitation of the Primrose League; £100 each to the Brighton Conservative Association, the Royal Humane Society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Sussex County Homœopathic Dispensary; £200 each to the Vicar of Holy Trinity for Church charities, and the Brighton Sailing Club; £300 to the Sussex County Cricket Club; £500 to the Vicar of St. Nicholas, Arundel, for Church charities; and £1000 each to the Children's Hospital, Dyke Road, the Royal Sussex County Hospital, and the Brighton, Hove, and Sussex Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Ear. The residue goes to his niece, daughter of his half-brother William Edward Shaft.

The will of SIR HORACE RUMBOLD, BT., P.C., G.C.B., of 127, Sloane Street, who died on Nov. 3, is proved by Dame Louisa Anne Rumbold, widow; Sir Horace G. M. Rumbold, Bt., son; and Edward Arthur Leadam, the gross value of the property being £35,535 19s. 7d. The testator settles the Melfort estate in Ceylon on his eldest son, and gives to him policies of insurance for £1500; furniture, etc., to his wife; policies of insurance for £1200 to his son Hugh Cecil L. Rumbold, who is already provided for; and the residue to his sons William Edwin and George.

Photo. Navello.

WINNER (WITH M. DÉCUGIS) OF THE MIXED DOUBLES, AND RUNNER-UP IN THE LADIES' SINGLES AT MONTE CARLO: MISS E. RYAN, OF CALIFORNIA.

Photo. Navello.

WINNER OF THE GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES AT MONTE CARLO: MR. A. F. WILDING, THE BRITISH CHAMPION.

Photo. Navello.

THE FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD PLAYER WHO CAN GIVE THE LADY CHAMPION A GOOD GAME: MLLE. S. LENGLEN.

In the final of the Gentlemen's Singles at Monte Carlo Mr. A. F. Wilding beat Mr. F. G. Lowe; in the Ladies' Singles Mrs. Lambert Chambers beat Miss E. Ryan. Mr. R. Kleinschroth and Mr. A. F. Poulin beat Mr. A. F. Wilding and Mr. Craig Biddle in the final of the Gentlemen's Open Doubles. In the final of the Open Mixed Doubles M. Décugis and Miss E. Ryan "walked over." Miss E. Ryan beat Mlle. Lenglen in the third round of the Ladies' Open Singles.

Photo. Navello.

WINNER OF THE LADIES' SINGLES AT MONTE CARLO: MRS. LAMBERT CHAMBERS, BRITISH LADY CHAMPION.

Photo. Navello.

RUNNER-UP IN THE GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES IN THE MONTE CARLO LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT: MR. F. G. LOWE.

Photo. Navello.

WINNER (WITH MR. A. F. POULIN) OF THE GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES AT MONTE CARLO: MR. R. KLEINSCHROTH.

To all those interested in music and the theatre a useful book of reference is "The Universal Musical and Dramatic Directory" (H. Bonnaire, 20, High Holborn). The new issue for 1914 is the twenty-eighth. It is the English edition of the well-known French work, the "Annuaire des Artistes," with the English section placed first. The rest of the volume deals very fully with France, and also with the other countries of Europe, with America (North and South), Australia, parts of Asia, and Egypt.

There are several new features in the 1914 edition of "The Russian Year-Book," edited by Howard P. Kennard, M.D., assisted by Netta Peacock (Eyre and Spottiswoode). Among them are a summary of the main currents of Russian literature, a bibliography of recent books on Russian subjects, a map of Russian canals and waterways, and diagrams showing the nationality of workmen in the Baku Petroleum industry. All the numerous sections of this useful volume have been carefully revised and brought up to date.

In "The Jubilee of the Railway News," a copiously illustrated special number of ample proportions, there is a wealth of interest both literary and pictorial. The volume practically forms a survey of railway development all over the world during the past fifty years, and even earlier. Its numerous expert articles and photographs will make it most useful to railway-men themselves, while there is much also to interest the general reader, especially the abundant pictures, which show conditions of travel in various lands. The lighter element is not neglected, for there are some old caricatures of the early days of railways. We notice also several drawings of railway scenes reproduced from *The Illustrated London News* of 1846. They afford a piquant contrast to the luxurious railway travel of to-day.

Come down every morning Feeling Really Well!

IT is astonishing how many people begin the day wearily, and go through it without zest, when they have no ailment that calls for "Doctor's advice." The vast majority are simply suffering from constipation, and only PURGEN is needed to put them right and keep them so. Drastic drugs may remedy constipation for a time, but in the end they always do more harm than good.

PURGEN

is at once mild and effective, and its effectiveness does not wear off by prolonged use. Ladies will find this a particularly agreeable medicine, both for themselves and for their children.

Of leading Chemists and Stores.

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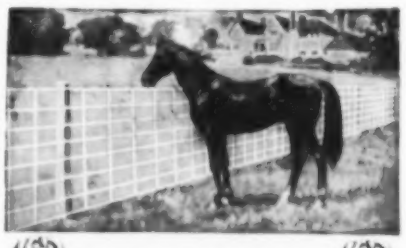
Pedigrees of Paternal and Maternal Ancestry. Pedigrees engrossed on Vellum with Arms painted.

Information respecting the Change of Name by Royal License and the Granting of Arms by the Royal Heralds.

Researches—Genealogical, Heraldic, Historical and Antiquarian in England and Abroad.

Heraldic Painting, Engraving and Enamelling for all purposes.

CULLETON, 92, Piccadilly, London.



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Two Men can erect a Mile per day

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"G. W. R. Solicitor's Office.—It is an excellent fence, and I am recommending it to my friends.—(Signed) J. E. BOWEN."

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CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment does much to keep your skin clear, scalp clean and free from dandruff, and hands soft and white.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each with 32-p. book free from nearest depot: Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London; R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W.; Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town; Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta and Bombay; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, U.S.A.

Oakey's "WELLINGTON" Knife Polish

The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Canisters at 4d., 8d., & 1s., by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c.

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DON'T TRY TO ELECTROCUTE YOUR SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

ELECTRICITY ALWAYS STIMULATES HAIR GROWTH.

HOW TO KILL AND DISSOLVE OUT ROOTS AND ALL.

For the benefit of *Illustrated London News* readers, Lady explains how she accidentally discovered a New Absorption Process which Permanently Removed her Hairy Mask after Electricity, Tweezers, Caustic Pastes, Lotions Powders, and all other depilatories and Advertised Remedies had absolutely failed to do anything but harm.

By following simple directions given below, any woman now has the means of easily preparing and using in her own home this wonderful process, which has hitherto been a carefully guarded secret known only to a few high-priced specialists. Full directions are now made public for the first time.

All who are afflicted with superfluous hair will be interested to learn of the amazing discovery made by Miss Kathryn B. Firmin, who until recently was deeply humiliated by these repulsive growths upon her face, neck, and arms. As the hair constantly became more thick and hideous she tried every process and remedy advertised or recommended, but found to her sorrow that if any of these removed hair at all, the effects were only temporary, and new growths soon appeared stronger than ever. Even hours of torture under the cruel electric needle simply meant great pain, a sore and blemished skin, and the inevitable disappointment. After spending huge sums in efforts to be rid of her terrible and beauty-destroying affliction, Miss Firmin was about to give up in despair, when by chance she learned of a means by which the beauties of Ancient Rome are said to have permanently banished superfluous hair. With only a very slight clue as to the nature of this remarkable process used in bygone ages, Miss Firmin tells how she set to work experimenting in her tireless effort to wrest the lost secret from the past. From the accounts of Miss Firmin's discovery, which have recently aroused so much interest among women with superfluous hair, there seems to be no doubt that at last there has been found a way, most radically different from anything hitherto known, by which any woman can now rid herself permanently, harmlessly, and painlessly of all superfluous hair growths by dissolving them out of existence, root and all. One part of the process consists of a solution easily obtained and prepared by anyone, which possesses the remarkable quality of being readily absorbed by the hair, so that it creeps down to the root, dissolving as it goes, just as oil creeps up a lamp wick. It is, perhaps, needless to caution any who may use this process which has so deadly an effect upon the hair, that it must never by any chance be permitted to touch hair which is not to be destroyed. In explaining the process Miss Firmin mentions that it is perfectly neutral and ineffective to the skin, as anyone can quickly prove by experiment, but she disclaims all responsibility for permanent loss of desirable hair, such as eyebrows, hair of the head, etc., to which the process is applied. Even though the accidental application be insufficient to dissolve the hair at once, it will eventually die and fall out, and there exists no known means for restoring life to hair roots thus affected.

After she had endured for ten years the humiliation of having a beard and moustache like a man, and after electrolysis, razors, "depilatories," and all other methods had failed absolutely, Miss Firmin killed all her superfluous hair in a single night by the harmless new absorption process fully explained in this article.

For the benefit of any readers who may be interested, and who wish to be rid of their superfluous hair by this remarkable process, we are authorised to announce that Miss Firmin has agreed to send all necessary particulars regarding its preparation and use to any reader sufficiently interested to send her two penny stamps for return postage. Simply address Miss Kathryn B. Firmin (Suite 1205D), 111, Oxford Street, London, W., and full information will be sent by return post in plain sealed envelope. On account of the great demands upon Miss Firmin's time, she has stipulated that this offer must be announced to positively expire at the end of ten days.

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REGISTERED BRAND OF

DISTINCTIVE FOOTWEAR

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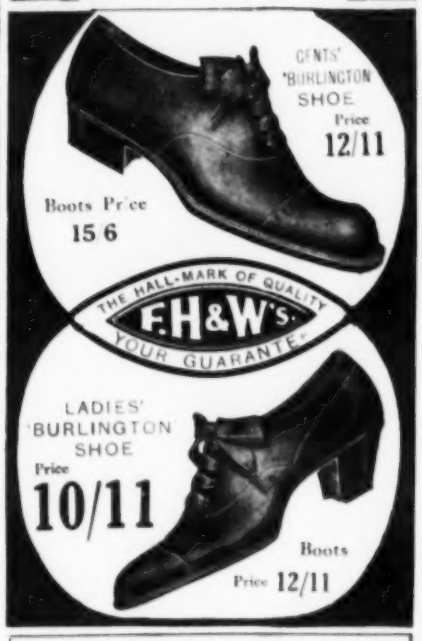
FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS

at their 460 Branches



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It embraces a wide variety of smart styles so constructed as to ensure absolute comfort, while their perfect fitting and shape-retaining qualities are a source of pleasure to the most critical wearer.

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BEST OF ALL FOUNTAIN PENS.

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His parents were afraid he would never be reared

but thanks to Mellin's Food he was soon on health's high road, furnishing still another instance of the power of Mellin's Food as a body-builder and creator of vitality.

Mr. Jones May, the father (Balham Hill, S.W.), writes—"We tried Mellin's Food, and from the first he took it readily. We were afraid he would never be reared, but a rapid improvement took place, and at six months he was a fine, healthy child."

Is your child weakly and fretful? Give Mellin's Food a chance to prove again its so oft proved value.

A sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook on "The Care of Infants" free; mention paper, and address Sampler Dept.

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A QUARTET IN VERSE.

COMPARISONS are said to be odious, yet they are often made in literary criticism, and, when the critic is required to deal with several new books of poetry in one review, they are almost inevitable. Of the four volumes we have to notice here one stands out decidedly from the others, not only in poetical quality, but even more by the power of the social and moral purpose that has inspired it. We refer to Mr. Alfred Noyes' new book, "The Wine-Press: a Tale of War" (William Blackwood and Sons). The poet has felt deeply the tragedy of the last insensate sacrifice at the altar of Bellona on European soil — the unspeakable horrors of the Balkans. Horrors in the bulk—50,000 casualties, a town ravaged, a population starving or massacred — such things make a sensational column in a newspaper, but they do not grip the mind and rend the heart like the tale of a single family dramatically told with all a poet's power of insight and sympathy. Mr. Noyes tells such a tale, a tale of a young peasant called from wife and child to fight in a war he does not understand; a tale beginning in an atmosphere of idyllic love and happiness and ending in a scene of intolerable pain, when the tide of war flows over the peasant's own homestead, and he finds wife and child murdered and outraged, and a fellow-soldier crucified. Such things, we know, happened last year in Christian Europe, but the nations prefer to forget them and to talk about armaments and the balance of power. Mr. Noyes deserves the gratitude of all civilised people for bringing home to their minds the realities of war. His poem is a damning satire on the indifference of pleasure-seeking capitals and the heartlessness of a certain type of politicians who reckon the cost of war only in gold—

And, if at a touch on a silver bell
They plunged three nations into hell,
The blood of peasants is not red
A hundred miles away.

After the burning intensity of "The Wine-Press," the private tragedy of an English farmstead told by Mr. John Masefield in "The Daffodil Fields" (Heinemann) seems pale by contrast, despite the beauty of the verse and the poet's descriptive and dramatic power. Mr. Masefield loves a tragedy for its own sake; but his poem is a personal tragedy, with no large human principle at stake behind it. His heart does not "dance with the daffodils," as Wordsworth's did. They make a setting for unhappy love and jealousy and murderous hate. The story in some respects resembles that of "Enoch Arden," but the Enoch in this case returns, not as a husband given up for dead, but as an unmarried and inconstant lover; nor does he refrain from "shattering all the happiness of the hearth."

The other two poets with whom we have to deal strike mainly the erotic note, and give us, not a single long poem, but a variety of pieces. Mr. Arthur Symons calls his new volume "Knave of Hearts, 1894-1908" (Heinemann). It is dedicated "To Rhoda" with the lines—

This book is what I thought of things
Before I had begun to live.

It contains many finely wrought examples of his art, as well as a number of graceful translations, or adaptations, from Paul Verlaine, with a few from Villon and Catullus.

Lastly, we come to "Aphrodite, and Other Poems," by John Helston (Heinemann). Mr. Helston is a poet of revolt—in morals, religion, and politics. In his work the main motives are love of nature, a glorification of amorous passion, a hatred of priestcraft, and aspirations towards Socialism. His poetical heroes are Shelley and Swinburne; his creed a kind of neo-paganism. There is real poetic quality in the book, but the diction tends to over-luxuriance, and the thought to a certain intolerance and lack of restraint.

Photo. C.N.

BEFORE THE GAME WHICH HE WATCHED PARTLY IN THE RAIN: THE KING AT THE NAVY v. ARMY RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCH—THE PRESENTATION OF THE ARMY TEAM.

The King watched the match between Officers of the Navy and the Army at Queen's Club on the 7th from a space railed off opposite the half-way line, as a good view cannot be obtained from the pavilion. His Majesty sat in the open, and when the rain came on refrained from using his umbrella—a courtesy much appreciated by spectators behind. The Army won by 4 goals and 2 tries to 1 goal and 3 tries. The total score of both sides was a record number of points for a Navy v. Army match. The Navy team was presented to his Majesty by Lieutenant G. C. C. Royle, the captain; and the Army team by their captain, Lieutenant Louis Robertson (Cameron Highlanders). On the extreme left in the photograph is Prince Albert, next to the Earl of Clarendon. Behind Lieutenant Robertson is Earl Howe, and on the extreme right is Major-General C. E. Heath.

Very good work is being done among the poor of London by the All Saints' Hospital for Genito-Urinary Diseases in Vauxhall Bridge Road. During one year over five thousand visits were paid to the hospital by patients. Treatment is free to the necessitous poor, the only passport being illness. The number both of out-patients and in-patients has greatly increased, and it has been found necessary to take an extra building. To alter and furnish it £1000 is required, in addition to about £3000 for the current expenses of the year. Those who contribute will be able to feel that they are supporting a very beneficent and necessary charity. The secretary is Mr. F. R. Panter, All Saints' Hospital, 49-53, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

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Of all Chemists, in 2 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz., and 1 lb. tins, at 6d., 1/-, 1/7 and 3/- each.

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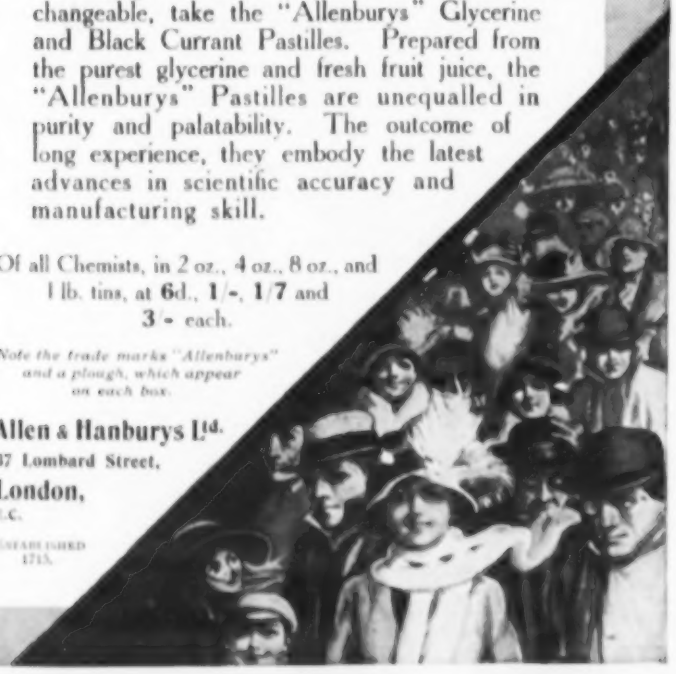

INVALIDS Who Cannot WALK

can find relief in the

FREE BOOK which I will send to all applicants. Its pages are full of illustrations showing the famous Dingwall-Witham Hand-propelled Tricycles and Bath-Chairs—different from all the others—combining specially designed two-speed gear, free-wheel, with saddle flat seat, or wicker or light coach-built bath-chair to your measure—hand-controlled steering, hill-climbing power—giving, in fact, perfect independence and comfort.

Don't be helpless any more. Go out alone and start life afresh. Dingwall-Witham invalid-chairs are designed by an invalid and Cycle Engineer; they are recommended in *British Medical Journal, Cycling*, etc., and are absolutely the best, and in use by both ladies and gentlemen (young and old) all over the country, to whom references will be gladly given.

Indoor Self-propelling Chairs from £3.

If you cannot walk Send for my Free Book

INDOOR propelling-chairs in great variety.

Works: LONDON AND NEWPORT, I.W.

Trials arranged.

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JAS. P. WITHAM, Invalid Chair Specialist, 2, Pyle House, NEWPORT, WIGHT.

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We especially recommend the following high-grade Watches for Gentlemen: **"Riverside Maximus," "Vanguard," "Crescent Street,"** or **"Riverside"**; and for Ladies: **"Diamond," "Riverside Maximus," "Riverside,"** or **"Lady Waltham."** The smaller sizes are adaptable for Wristlet or Bracelet Watches. This Company, established for over half a century, guarantees every movement bearing its name.

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ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S 'CASTLE' Collars have sound wearing properties. Faced with Linen woven in our Banbridge factory, every detail is studied during their manufacture in our own workrooms to render them distinguished in appearance and reliable in wear.

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Three popular shapes are illustrated:

1. Castle Box, 1¾ or 2 in. deep.
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ROBINSON & CLEAVER
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THE BEST TABLE WATER.

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for disorders of the LIVER
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Rheumatism and all Ailments arising from Uric Acid.

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¶ *At all Hotels, Chemists, Stores, Etc.*

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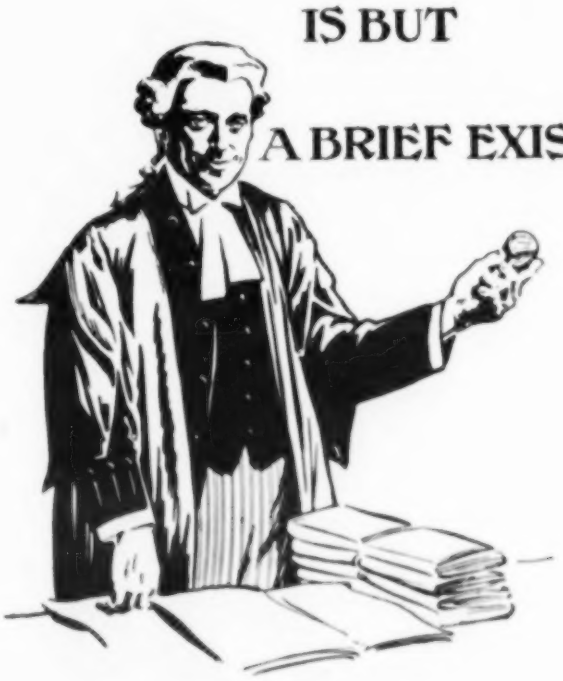
IS BUT
A BRIEF EXISTENCE



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HELP US TO MAKE THE MOST OF IT"

There is nothing quite so fascinating as motor cycling, either solo or with side car attached, and the Trusty Triumph is the one machine to bring out fully the many delights of the open road.

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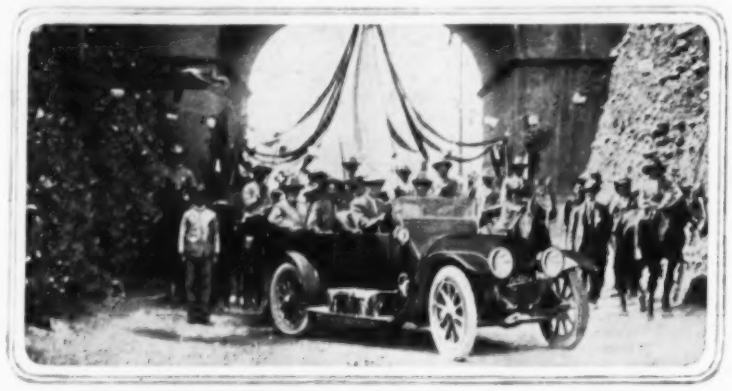
1.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

A Bill to Deal with License Endorsement. The text of the long-anticipated Bill to amend the Motor-Car Act so far as relates to the endorsement of the driving-license for offences against that Act has been printed and issued to Members of the House of Commons. It is to be introduced by Mr. Joynson-Hicks, Chairman of the A.A., and is supported, among others, by the Hon. Arthur Stanley, so that it goes to Parliament with the backing of the R.A.C. as well as of the A.A. It provides that no offence, save that of driving to the common danger, is to carry endorsement on conviction, and even then discretion is vested in the convicting court to endorse or not as it thinks fit. In the case of endorsement, the court can order the record to be carried on the license for a period varying from a minimum of one month to a maximum of twelve months; while in the case of a license which has been endorsed prior to the passing of the new Bill—assuming that it should become law—the endorsement will automatically lapse at the expiry of a period of twelve months from the date of the commission of the offence to which it relates.

Whether, in the present state of Parliamentary business, the Bill will reach the Statute Book during the present Session may possibly be open to doubt; though, as it is really a Bill of a non-contentious nature, and is directed to the removal of admitted anomalies in the existing Act, it may have a safe and easy passage through both Houses. At least, it is sincerely to be hoped that this will turn out to be so, for the matter is one of rather more urgency than might at first sight appear to be the case. So far as concerns the private motorist, it is possibly the case that endorsements for trifling infractions of the law are of no greater consequence than to constitute something in the nature of a vexatious annoyance. They are not pleasant reminders to carry about with one, but it can hardly be said that they do any harm. When, however, we come to consider the case of the paid driver, the thing is quite different. Many employers will not look at a man whose license carries three or four endorsements, for they argue that even if the man is a careful driver and is merely the victim of bad luck, it is just as bad for the pocket to employ an unlucky driver as a reckless one. If for no other reason, in the interests of a—generally speaking—excellent body of men, it is to be hoped no opposition will be offered to the passage of the Bill.



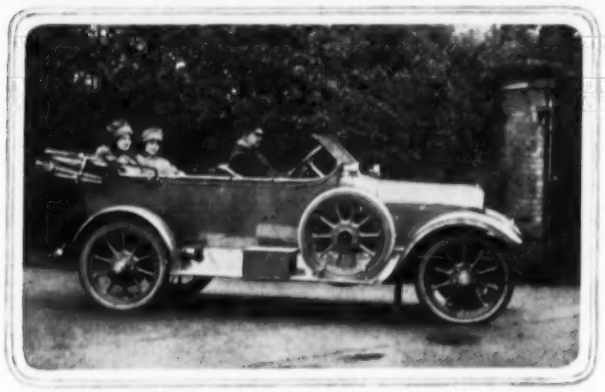
THE MEXICAN "CONSTITUTIONALIST" LEADER AS MOTORIST: GENERAL VENUSTIANO CARRANZA (x) IN HIS 1914 CADILLAC.

The photograph was taken during a celebration of the "Constitutionalists" at Cananea, Northern Mexico. The General (indicated by a cross) is seated in the back seat of his Cadillac under a triumphal arch. Doubtless this Cadillac has figured prominently in the stirring events in Mexico.

The Light Car Trials. I hear that the R.A.C. and the Scottish Automobile Club have been in consultation in the matter of the projected Light Car Trials. It will be remembered that the latter body circularised those interested, asking for opinions as to the advisability of holding trials in Scotland for light cars during the present year. Almost immediately following the issue of that letter, it was announced that the R.A.C. intended to organise such a trial, with Hereford as a centre. As a matter of fact, the R.A.C. had, unknown to the Scottish body, had the question of a trial under consideration for some time before the issue of the Scottish circular, and the outcome of the matter is that the R.A.C. Trial will be held during the forthcoming season, and the Scottish Club has stood down for the time being, the understanding being that there will be a Scottish Trial in 1915. It is very satisfactory to know that the matter has been thus amicably adjusted between the two bodies. Certainly there was not room, in the present state of the "light car movement," for two trials this year, whatever may be the case later on.

Starting in Gear. There have been several cases lately of people being seriously—fatally, in one or two cases—injured through starting up the engines of cars with the gears engaged. A correspondent of the

[Continued overleaf.



A CAR THAT IS SOLD FOR £395 COMPLETE: THE NEW 14-H.P. HUMBER.

The car is fitted with an electric-lighting installation, a self-starter, a one-man hood, and detachable steel wheels. The costumes worn by the occupants are by Messrs. Harrods.

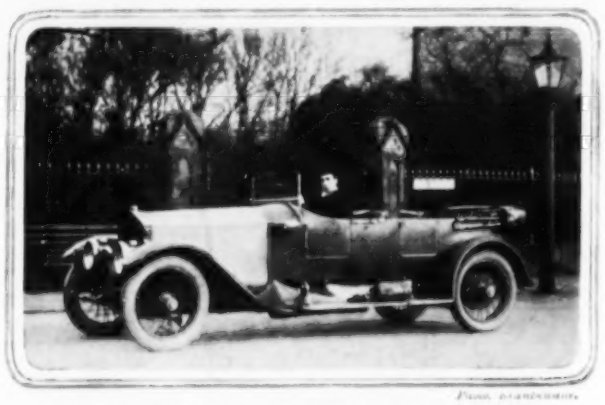


Photo. Swaine.

RECENTLY USED FOR TOURING ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND: A SIZAIRE-BERWICK CAR.

On this Sizaire-Berwick car Mr. P. H. Lamb has been doing an extensive tour in various parts of England and Scotland. The photograph here reproduced was taken at Southport.

SIZAIRE BERWICK

The

Beau Ideal of Cars.

The Sizaire-Berwick sets an ideal never before attained in cars. It is impossible to see and not admire the clean design and beautiful finish of this masterpiece of automobile engineering. Nor can you ride in one without becoming enthusiastic over the smoothness, flexibility and power of its silent engine. An elegant, luxurious and supremely comfortable car.

20 H.P. (90 x 160 mm.)

One Model. Various types of Bodywork.

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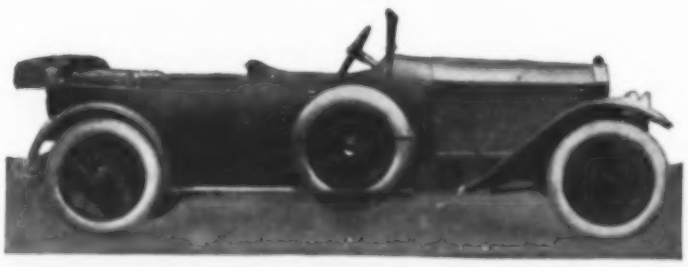

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These splendid Tyres, with their thicker walls and tread, larger air capacity and greater resilience, give an added pleasure to motoring by removing all apprehension of tyre trouble. And you can fit them without any alteration whatever to your present rims

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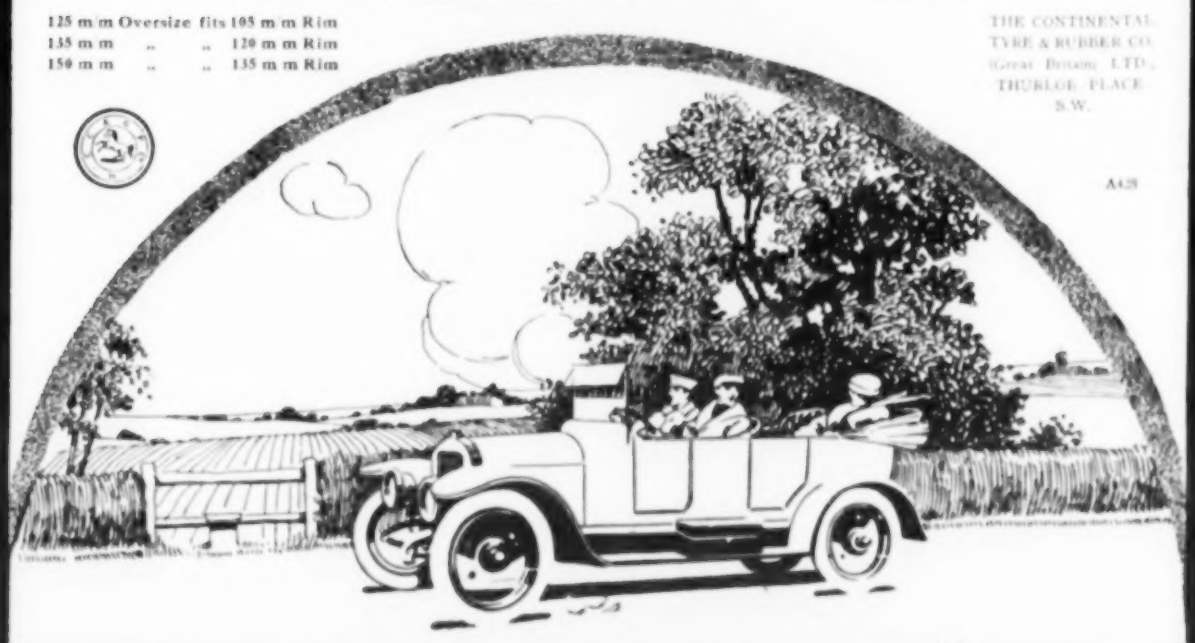
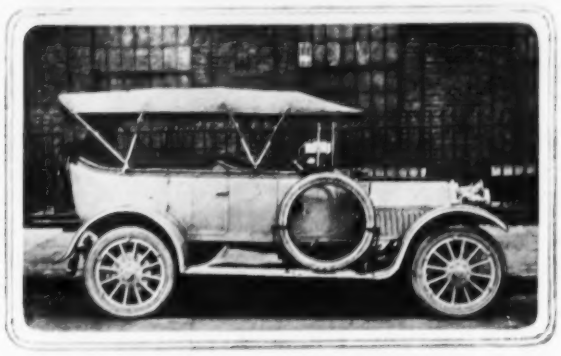


Continued.]

Autocar makes the suggestion that practice should be reversed in motor-car design, so that the normal position of the clutch should be out of engagement, instead of in, as at present. Then, he argues, it would not matter if the gears are in engagement or not when the engine is swung for starting purposes. I do not see any particular difficulty in carrying out the suggested change, though it would certainly upset the driving control somewhat, if only for the reason that it would be making an exceedingly drastic alteration in the thing to which we are accustomed. I do not think, either, that there is a good case made out for the change. The accidents to which I have referred are simply caused by egregious want of care, and it seems to me that if one is so careless as to swing an engine without taking the trouble to make certain that the gear-lever is in the neutral position, it is just as likely that the same thing would happen with regard to the clutch. In stopping the car, the gear is thrown into neutral as a simple matter of habit, and if it is again engaged while the car is standing, it has been done carelessly or to supplement the holding action of the brakes. The same thing would equally happen in the case of the normally disengaged clutch, and we should be no better off. There is only one remedy for the regrettable happenings which have been chronicled recently—care, and yet more care.



TO TRAVEL 550 MILES ACROSS THE SOUTH AFRICAN VELDT THRICE WEEKLY: AN 18-22-H.P. BEDFORD-BUICK TORPEDO CAR.

The above car is being shipped to South Africa by General Motors (Europe, Ltd.). For the night journeys it is to do, a special Blériot searchlight has been fitted.

De Dion-Bouton Enterprise. Nothing more eloquent of the enormous growth of motoring can be imagined than the continual extensions which are found necessary by the larger firms in the industry. The latest to branch out into extension is the well-known De Dion-Bouton concern, which has just opened new repair and body-building works on the Edgware Road, near Hendon. Here they have no less than 40,000 square feet of floor-space, with land available for doubling it. Extensive repair-shops, replete with modern machinery and tools, have been arranged, in which every species of alteration or repair to cars can be carried out with the utmost expedition. In addition, there is a large body-building shop, where most of the bodies for standard De Dion-Bouton cars will in future be made.

Another Extension. Passing down Orchard Street the other day, I was surprised to see that Charles Jarrott, Ltd., have acquired the handsome premises which were previously occupied by Messrs. Lawtons, the coach-builders. They have been converted into one of the finest motor-car show-rooms in London, and it is intended, I am told, to make them the headquarters of the Foy-Steele and Deemster cars—both very attractive propositions. In addition, Messrs. Jarrott will continue to act as selling agents for the Rolls-Royce and other well-known cars, with which they have been identified for a considerable time past.

Still More Developments. Messrs. Vauxhall Motors inform me that their business is developing so rapidly that it is intended shortly to form it into a public limited liability company.

An Aviation Note. The Hendon Aerodrome dinner, to be held on March 20, looks like being a huge success. Lord Lonsdale will be in the chair, and among the many public men who have accepted invitations to be present are the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Drogheda, the Earl of Portarlington, Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, Lord Charles Beresford, Signor Marconi, and Sir Ernest Shackleton. Nearly a hundred British and Continental aviators have signified their intention of being present on this interesting occasion.

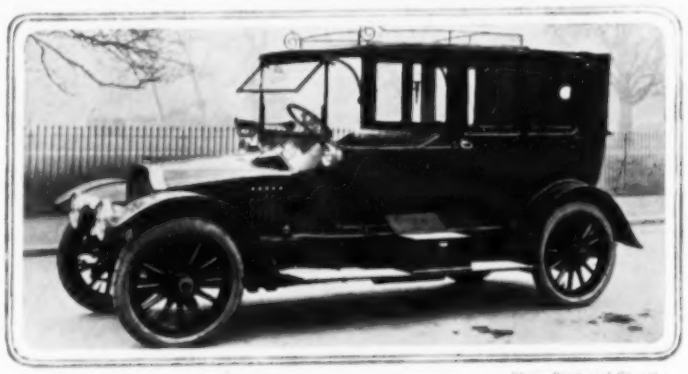
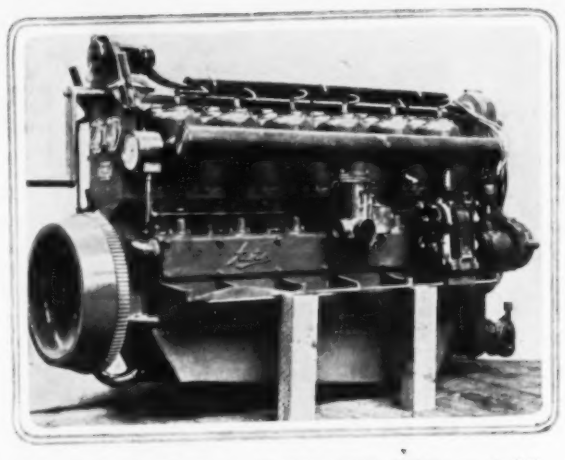


Photo. Bean and Cronin.

LORD COLERIDGE'S NEW CAR: A 25-H.P. VAUXHALL, WITH LANDAULETTE BODY BY McNAUGHT.

The car was recently supplied to Lord Coleridge through Mr. E. H. Hody, M.I.A.E. It is painted a warm orange colour, with black upper half and black lining to the wings



EXHIBITED ON STAND 52 AT THE AERO SHOW: A 60-H.P. AUSTIN MARINE SET—THE INDUCTION SIDE.

A Fine Motoring Performance. For the first time the South American continent has been crossed by a motor-car. The enterprising motorist who succeeded in accomplishing the arduous journey was Mr. Johnson Martin, the representative of General Motors in the Argentine. The car driven was a Buick, and the route followed was from Buenos Ayres by way of San Luis, Mendoza, and Santiago to Valparaiso, which entailed crossing the Andes, during which latter part of the trip the car attained an altitude of over 13,000 feet. Surely a motoring height record!

A C.A.V. Note. The makers of the C.A.V. lighting set draw my attention to a list of entries for a test of lighting-sets promoted by the Automobile Club of Austria in which a C.A.V. installation figures. I am asked to say that this entry has not been made by Messrs. Vandervell, and is presumably one of a privately owned installation, which has been entered by its owner.

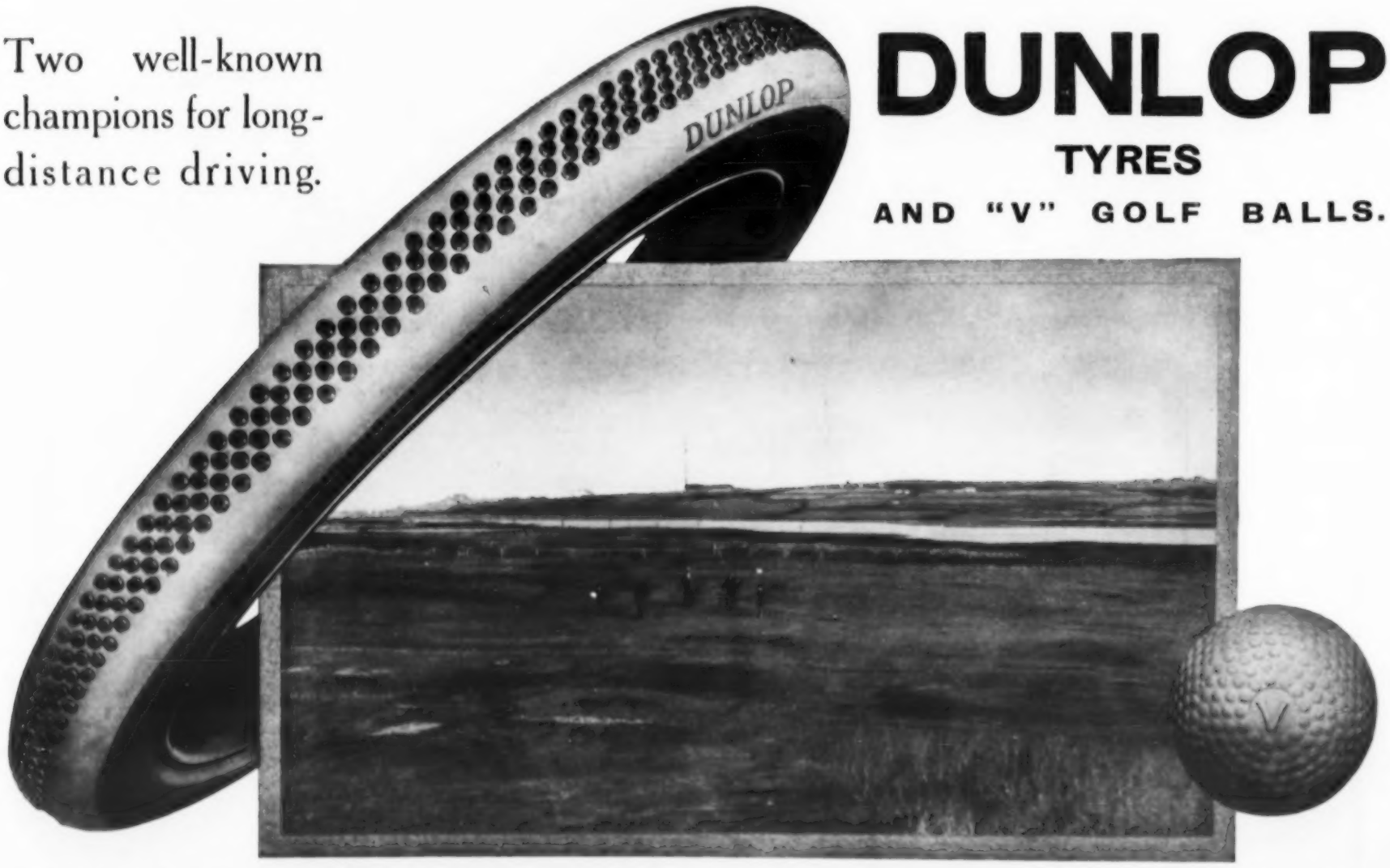
W. Whittall.

Two well-known champions for long-distance driving.

DUNLOP

TYRES

AND "V" GOLF BALLS.



The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry, Aston Cross, Birmingham; and 14, Regent Street, London, S.W. Paris: 4, Rue du Colonel Moll; Berlin, S.W.: 13, Alexandrinenstrasse, 110.

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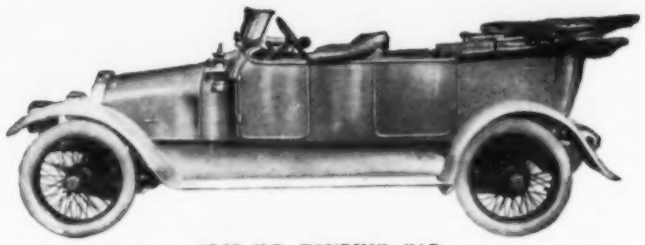

17/25 H.P. TOURING CAR.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

The above Car and the following are now in our London Showrooms ready for immediate delivery:—

One 30/50 h.p. Limousine (*6-cyl.*)
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One 17/25 h.p. Touring Car
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Call and inspect these cars, or write for 1914 Catalogue.

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Sir W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH & CO., LTD.,
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SMITH'S No. 1 Smoking Mixture.

Many a man's pipe is his best friend—but the right tobacco must be in it.

Only experienced manufacturers can give you a tobacco that is always right.

Smith's No. 1 Mixture is the outcome of many years of experience. It is blended by the manufacturers of Smith's Glasgow Mixture, and is well qualified to win the same hearty approval which that celebrated tobacco has enjoyed so long.

The sweetness of pure Virginian leaf, cooled and tempered with rich Latakia, forms a heartening and satisfying mixture.

2oz. Lead Pkts. 1/3
4oz. Oval Tins 2/6
4oz. Airtight 2/6
8oz. Oval Tins 5/-

If your tobacconist does not stock it, ask him to procure it for you.

Smokers from Scottish Fiction—"JOHN RANKIN."

THE CAR OF THE YEAR.

The ROVER "12"

Complete five-seater with one-man hood, screen, 12-Volt Rotax lighting set, detachable wheels, spare wheel and tyre, horn, etc., etc., 6" longer chassis and body (optional) for tall drivers.

The Rover Co., Ltd., COVENTRY. **£350** **And at 59-61, New Oxford Street, LONDON, W.C.**

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ADMISSION 1/-.

Open 10 to 10.

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Standard Light Car

R.A.C. Rating, 9·5 h.p.

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A REALLY high-class 4-cylinder car at a moderate price. A handy and speedy runabout with plenty of power which, although costing little to buy and little to run, affords ample accommodation for two full-sized people. The price is £195 complete as shown, with hood, screen, horn, lamps, and all accessories. Third seat if required.

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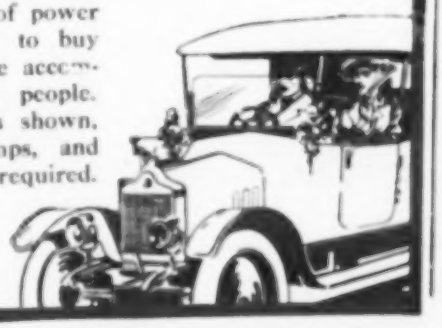

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Rudge Multi

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

J NIELD (Blackpool).—Your two-mover is very neat, but without sufficient body for our use. As regards the other matter, the answer is in the negative.

H R T PONSE (Geneva).—Laws of chess are in some cases interpreted in a conventional manner, and one so read is that relating to promotion. It is always understood the piece claimed must be the colour of the promoted Pawn. Your problem could only be printed, if correct, as a Christmas puzzle.

W A CLARK (Whitby).—Thanks for further contribution. We hope to avoid any mistake next time.

NOVICE (Blackheath).—We do not quite understand your letter. You will find after White has played 1. R to R 6th, any move Black may make is met by a mate from White.

JEFFREY JENNER (Tunbridge Wells).—Thanks for problem; we will do as you wish.

G M DER FER (Amsterdam).—Your letter shall receive attention.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Dr. LETCHWORTH and O. C. MÜLLER.

(Centre Gambit.)

WHITE (Dr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P
3. B to B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	B to B 4th
5. P to B 3rd	P to Q 6th

Kt to K B 3rd gives a variation of the Giuoco Piano. The text move has something in its favour by preventing the establishment of White's centre.

WHITE (Dr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
6. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd
7. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
8. Castles	P to Q 3rd
9. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to B 3rd
10. B takes P	Kt to K 4th
11. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
12. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3rd
13. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K R 3rd
14. B to R 4th	

B takes Kt would be the bolder course. The attack now passes into the hands of Black.

WHITE (Dr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
14.	P to Kt 4th
15. B to Kt 3rd	Kt to R 4th
16. K to R sq	Kt to B 5th

Kt takes B is tempting, although it may open a file for the adverse Rook.

WHITE (Dr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
17. B to B 4th	Castles
18. Kt to B 3rd	B to Kt 5th
19. Kt to Kt sq	Q R to Q sq
20. P to B 3rd	B to B sq
21. Q R to Q sq	K to Kt 2nd
22. B to B 2nd	B takes B
23. R takes B	R to Q 3rd
24. R (B 2) to Q 2	R to K Kt 3rd
25. Kt to K 2nd	P to K R 4th
26. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q to B 3rd
27. Q to B 2nd	P to R 5th
28. Kt to B 5 (ch)	K to R sq
29. P to K Kt 4	R (Kt 3) to Kt sq
30. P to R 5th	B to K 3rd
31. B to Kt 3rd	R to Q sq
32. B to R 2nd	K to R 2nd
33. B to Kt 3rd	R takes R
34. R takes R	R to Q sq
35. P to B 4th	B takes Kt
36. K P takes B	R to Q 5th
37. P to B 5th	Q to B 3rd
38. R to B 2nd	P to K 5th

The advance of the K P is well timed, and the possibility of counter-attack nicely weighed. White cannot now save the game.

WHITE (Dr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
39. B takes P	P to K 6th
40. P to B 6 (dis ch)	K to R 3rd
41. B to Kt 8th	Q to Q 2nd
42. R to B sq	P to K 7th
43. R to Kt sq	R to Q 8th

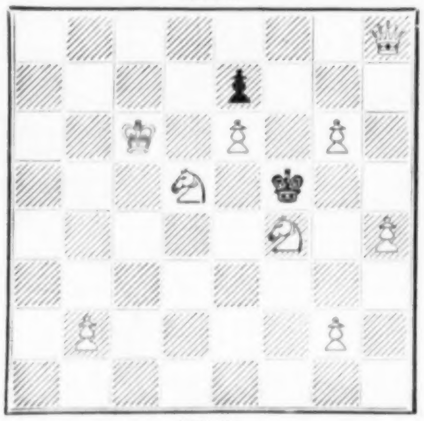
White resigns.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3635 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 3637 from J Murray (Quebec), J W Beaty (Toronto), and Henry A Seller (Denver, Colo., U.S.A.); of No. 3638 from H Grasett Baldwin (Ottawa); of No. 3639 from W Dittlof Jassens (Apeldoorn), E Raveascroft (Maida Vale), J B Camara (Madeira), J Verrall (Rodmell), and C Barretto (Madrid); of No. 3640 from J B Camara, J M P (Lausanne), R F Payne (Malta), L Schlu (Vienna), Z Gomez (Seville), and J Isaacson (Liverpool).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3641 received from Julia Short (Exeter), W L Salusbury-White (Birstall), H S Brandreth (Cimiez), Rev. J G Wells (Maidenhead), H F Deakin (Fulwood), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J Green (Boulogne), J Fowler, J Cohn (Berlin), Colonel Godfrey (Cheltenham), J G and M L Locke (Hawick), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), J Smart, J Willcock (Shrewsbury), E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), R Worters (Canterbury), W H Silk (Birmingham), R G Healey (Leatherhead), Grove Lodge (S. Woodford), W H Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), W Best (Dorchester), W A Clark (Whitby), Dr. Higginson (Eccles), Mark Dawson (Horsforth), A W Hamilton-Gell (Hyères), F W Young (Shaftesbury), L W N Young (Paris), and J C Stackhouse (Torquay).

PROBLEM No. 3643.—BY F. SOVO.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3640.—BY T. W. GEARY.

WHITE	BLACK
1. Q to K sq	K to B 4th
2. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
3. Q mates.	

If Black play 1. Kt takes Kt, 2. B to B 2nd (ch); if 1. Kt takes B, 2. Q to B 2nd (ch); if P takes K Kt, 2. Q to Q sq (ch); and if 1. P takes Q Kt, then 2. Q to K 4th (ch), 2. K moves, 3. B or Kt mates.

Two books of great interest to chess-players have recently been issued. "One Hundred Pitfalls on the Chess Board," by F. A. Greig, was first published four years ago, and seems to have met with such popular favour that a second edition, revised and brought up to date, has now been called for. The "pitfalls" are practically all in the openings, and the work should, therefore, form a very useful companion to the more elaborate treatises, as it exhibits those points of danger so easy to be overlooked in the study of complicated variations.——For its somewhat belated appearance, the preface to "The Year-Book of Chess for 1913," by E. Michell (Frank Hollings, 7, Great Turnstile, W.C.) offers a satisfactory explanation, and this pleasant little volume is none the less welcome because we have had to wait for it. The chess records for 1912 and the first part of 1913 all the world over are here gathered together, with much other matter of interest to every chess-player. A new feature is an explanatory article on Kriegspiel, with one or two illustrative games; and, as evidence of the new proprietors' desire to consult every taste, suggestions for the improvement of the book will be cordially welcomed.

SOUTH AFRICA.

IN "The South African Scene" (Smith, Elder), Miss Violet Markham gives an account, both picturesque and practical, of the new state of things that has grown up since the War. She writes as one who revisits South Africa after long absence, and her impressions have all the vivid freshness that comes of separation and reunion. The author left Cape Town a rather sleepy colonial township; she found it vibrant with modernity, shorn, perhaps, of many of its quieter charms—particularly of the pleasant old Dutch atmosphere — but still a good place to be in, despite its surrender to the blandishments of progress. Through all the States of the Union she passes with an observant eye, questioning and recording. Her pen-pictures are full of knowledge and sympathy; but these, we take it, will at the present moment make less appeal to the reader than her strenuous handling of political and social questions. Particularly valuable is the chapter on "Hertzogism and Political Parties," which will help many to a clearer understanding of South African news. General Hertzog, although a sincere man, emerges as a most regrettable portent in the Union. He is an anachronism, who has, at exactly the wrong moment, exaggerated and distorted racial enthusiasms that were quietly finding their proper place in the Union scheme. But against his misguided counsels Miss Markham shows the commanding figure of General Botha, whose actions and policy are here sufficiently vindicated. One is reassured, by this statement of the case, that the Prime Minister is the right man to cope with the situation. The complicated questions of labour and of colour, the "black peril" and the Asiatic difficulty, are here handled with sagacious insight, and the element of feminine instinct gives these papers a piquancy that no mere man's book could have possessed. Miss Markham's style is delightful, and adds charm to essays that have all the mastery and lucidity of statesmanship. All interested in the higher Imperialism should read her book.

"Who's Who in Science," edited by Mr. H. H. Stephenson (J. and A. Churchill) is now in its third year with the new edition for 1914, and may be regarded as an established book of reference. Certainly it is extremely useful. It contains over 9000 biographies, with a classified index, and also lists of Universities and Societies with their *personnel*. The volume is international in character, the British element forming less than a quarter of it.

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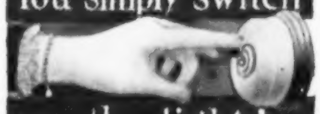

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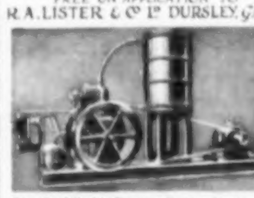

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LADIES' SUPPLEMENT FOR MARCH.

WHERE A LONG NECK IS THE ESSENTIAL OF BEAUTY: WOMEN OF THE PADAUNG TRIBE WEARING THE NECKLACES WHICH HAVE STRETCHED THEIR NECKS TO AN ABNORMAL LENGTH.

Among the eccentric fashions of the world may be numbered that of the women of the Padaung tribe in the Shan States, whose beauty is determined by the length of their necks. To achieve the desired effect, parents put brass collars or rings round their daughters' throats from the time they are quite young children. These rings, which are never removed, sometimes number as many as thirty, and stretch out the wearer's neck in the most grotesque and uncomfortable fashion. The weight of a complete necklace is about ten pounds, and it is no unusual sight to see girls of fifteen and sixteen with necks of a foot or more in length.

By MRS. C. W. EARLE,

Author of "Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden."

IN favourable days in February the signs of spring are very apparent, and the birds voice it joyfully. The first dandelion gives great pleasure, and, above all, the golden, starry brightness of the lesser celandine, which sometimes comes early in February, and sometimes later. Wordsworth knew this well, and his charming lines to the small celandine we all recall year after year—

> There is a flower, the lesser Celandine,
> That shrinks, like many more, from cold and rain;
> And the first moment that the sun may shine,
> Bright as the sun itself, 'tis out again.

I was so fond of this early spring friend that I introduced it into the garden; which was rash, as it is a terrible weed, and spreads with great rapidity in good soil; and the only true definition of a weed is a plant out of place.

The garden is a mass of aconites. They can be planted anywhere: their leaves disappear so early that they do not disfigure the rose-beds or the mixed borders long. Here and there crocus are in bloom. My rooms are gay with long branches of shrubs. These have been cut in bud, the stalks peeled, and stuck into bottles in the little stove, and in a few days they come into flower. The earliest is *Amygdalus davidiana alba*—a lovely thing, which does all the better for cutting back every year. There is another called *D. Rubra*, but I have not got it. *Prunus Pissardii* is treated in the same way; and the common pink almond comes in a little later. The prunus never flowers here out of doors, as the birds pick out all the buds—which is very disappointing. *Forsythia suspensa* flowers well treated in the same way, but peeling the stalks must never be forgotten, or they do not get water enough.

Almost all small gardens have a warm greenhouse, and this can be divided and have one end warm enough to be what is called a stove: this makes an immense difference in bringing things on in spring, and in having variety to replenish the greenhouse in summer, with plants too tender to flower out of doors. Outside *Jasminium nudiflorum* is nearly over, and must soon be severely pruned: great old branches cut right out, not merely shearing it back, as many gardeners do. This makes it a mass of bloom in the late autumn for a short time, but gives no pieces to pick and bring into the room, where all the buds come out in perfection. *Garrya elliptica* is past its beauty, but it has been very good this winter, which means a wet summer. I grow it against a low wall, which compels much pruning, and it only produces its graceful, drooping, pale-green catkins in perfection every other year here. In a sheltered place it does well as a shrub. It is one of those plants I think no garden should be without. Two years ago I layered a branch of the female aucuba, and, when well rooted, potted it up. Last spring, it flowered, and I put the pot close to a male plant: it is now very ornamental with its bright red berries and shiny green leaves. The berries were prematurely ripened by putting the plant into the greenhouse in December. I have now potted up some more for next year, as this plant will have to be cut back to keep it a good shape, and so will not flower this spring.

Anyone really interested in flowering shrubs should study Veitch's Catalogue No. 15. It is a most fascinating and tempting study. I have struggled hard to grow *Ruscus aculeatus* (common Butcher's broom), which I saw dyed red this year in the London shops. It does not flourish very well in this garden. It likes shade, but it is so very dry under the trees here. I could not imagine why it never showed a sign of berrying. I now find the sexes are apart, like the aucuba; and so, of course, to enjoy the handsome scarlet fruit, the plants must be together. *R. racemosus*, Alexandrian laurel, is a lovely plant, and should be cultivated by everyone who cares for beautiful greenery in the house in winter: it is most graceful, and lasts for weeks in water.

The Lent hellebores lifted out of the ground in January look splendid now in the greenhouse—a mass of flower on long stalks. The white varieties are, perhaps, hardier than the plum-coloured ones, which seem to want a little petting with peat, etc. *Cotyledon gibbiflora*, sometimes called *Echeveria gibbiflora*, is a very desirable winter plant for room or greenhouse. It wants no dipping in a paint-pot to turn the leaves down the flower-stems a lovely soft red, only keeping very dry and giving it all the light possible. It comes from Mexico, and is easily increased in heat from cuttings. *Genista præcox*, the cream-coloured broom, is a showy greenhouse plant for February; sweet smelling too, but rather difficult to grow in pots a good bushy shape. To flower well they must be three years old; so I fear it is best to buy the plants from a nurseryman in the autumn.

My favourite night-flowering cactus, which grows up near the glass in the little stove, got injured by two very cold nights in December. I feared disease, so I took a bit to a kind friend at the Horticultural Gardens at Wisley. He said it was cold, not disease, but that the parts had better be scraped and then washed with a solution of potassium permanganate, rose-red solution, half an ounce to one gallon of water. This is also a wonderful destroyer of slugs, and, as weak as that, it does not harm even delicate seedlings. The tenderer the plant, the weaker must be the mixture.

Towards the end of February on sunny days the beds in this garden are full of the delicate little type crocus, *Tommasinianus*. Barr says plant them in grass, but I find they do better in beds, and though dug over twice a year, they increase wonderfully and the refined narrow leaves soon disappear. Another useful winter-flowering crocus is *Sieberi*; and for autumn flowering, no one should fail to have *C. Speciosus*, a bright blue and very handsome, and strong enough to pick and put in water in a sunny window.

At the Royal Horticultural Gardens at Wisley they have now a large greenhouse entirely given up to a collection of the so-called sweet-leaved Cape pelargoniums. These they mean to classify and name, which will be a great boon for amateurs, as it has been most puzzling to find that many of the favourites had three or four fancy names. The collection is large and very interesting, but I hope in time they will get more of the old wild kinds from South Africa so beautifully figured in Andrew's "Botanists Repository," 1797; also in Sir Robert Sweet's "Geraniaceæ." There are many specimens of the early hybrids of these plants as produced in 1820. Both these books are to be seen, I believe, by Fellows in the Royal Horticultural Library in Vincent Square, and also in the book-room of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. Later on, when the flowers at Wisley are more out, I will name some of the sweetest and the prettiest—not always the same plant.

I think March, April, and May are the three most difficult months in the year to provide variety for the cooking of vegetarian dishes in the country. Of course, London is so seasonless, and so many things come from the South which our gardens do not produce till well into the summer. Walnuts are always to be bought. The following I borrow from that useful quarterly publication, "The Herald of the Golden Age," price 3d.:—

"Run through the nut-mill two cups of bread-crumbs and one cup of shelled walnuts. Mix these together with a small piece of butter, a tablespoonful of grated onion juice. Melt a large teaspoonful of butter in a saucepan with half a teaspoonful of flour, and add gradually two cups of fresh milk. When this boils, add the other ingredients, salt and pepper to taste, add a beaten egg, and, when removed from the fire, a teaspoonful of lemon-juice. Stir well and turn out into a dish to cool; then shape into cutlets, dip in egg, then in bread-crumbs as usual, and fry crisp. Or it can be poured into a fireproof dish and baked in the oven, with a small piece of butter on the top. This is more economical, and easier."

Cauliflowers are to be bought even in the country at this time of year. The only way to have them fairly early in ordinary gardens is to sow them in September or October in a frame and winter them there, planting them out in February or March. Lady Dudley, in her cookery-book, has a good recipe for cooking them: "Trim a nice cauliflower; blanch it, then rinse it, and put it into boiling water with a little salt and let it cook until tender; then take it up again, drain, and cut in pieces. Place them in a buttered soufflé dish, with alternate layers of raw sliced tomatoes; season with a very little salt and pepper, and fill up the dish with a mixture prepared thus: Make a white sauce—two ounces of butter, two ounces of flour, half a pint of milk; add the raw yolks of two eggs, a dust of cayenne, and a pinch of salt. Stir over the fire till it boils. Add three ounces of grated Parmesan cheese and the whites of three eggs whipped stiff. Mix all together and pour the mixture into a soufflé dish. Bake twenty-five minutes."

Indian corn (American blue label is the best) makes an excellent dish at this time of year cooked with a little milk till tender, and then two or three eggs boiled hard and cut up and mixed with it just before serving.

Chestnuts are still to be got even in country towns. It is curious that in England, where *marrons glacés* are so expensive to buy, few people prepare them at home. The chestnuts must be boiled and peeled, and thrown into a boiling thick syrup, dried on sheets of paper, and put into little paper cases; if too sticky, they can be powdered with a little castor-sugar.

TO ENABLE WOMEN STUDENTS TO STUDY THE GROWTH AND HABITS OF WATER PLANTS: THE ARTIFICIAL WATERWAY IN THE BOTANICAL GARDENS OF BEDFORD COLLEGE.

At the Bedford College for Women (University of London) a portion of the grounds has been set aside for the out-door work of the botanical and horticultural students. An attractive botany garden has been laid out, and an artificial waterway has been formed where the conditions of the growing of water-plants may be observed.

THE STUDY OF BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE AT THE BEDFORD COLLEGE.

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1. STUDYING THE GROWTH OF PLANTS UNDER RED AND BLUE GLASS (IN THE CENTRE A PLANT IS SHOWN GROWING IN ATMOSPHERE FROM WHICH ALL MOISTURE HAS BEEN EXTRACTED): A BEDFORD COLLEGE STUDENT AT WORK.
3. CARPETING GLADES WITH FLOWERS: BEDFORD COLLEGE STUDENTS PLANTING WOODLAND BULBS AND ROOTS.
5. WOMEN STUDENTS IN THE HORTICULTURAL SECTION LEARNING SURVEYING IN THE GROUNDS LAID OUT FOR BOTANICAL STUDY AT BEDFORD COLLEGE.
6. WEIGHING THE LIQUID EVAPORATED FROM PLANTS: A DELICATE OPERATION BY WHICH THE EARTH IN A SEALED POT IS CONTINUALLY WEIGHED, THE LOSS OF WEIGHT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF LIQUID EVAPORATED FROM THE PLANTS.
4. BEDFORD COLLEGE STUDENTS MAKING A ROCK-GARDEN: AN ARTIFICIAL ALPS WHERE ALPINE PLANTS GROW UNDER THEIR NATURAL CONDITIONS.
5. CUTTING SPECIMENS OF PLANT AND ROOT GROWTHS BY THE MICROTOME, BY WHICH SECTIONS, MANY THOUSANDS OF WHICH GO TO THE INCH, ARE PARED OFF.

In erecting the new building of Bedford College for Women in Regent's Park, opened by the Queen last July, much attention has been paid to the adequate housing and equipment of the science departments, and a portion of the College grounds was set aside for the outdoor work of the botanical and horticultural students. An attractive botany garden is already in being, and a rock-garden is being made in which the water is made to flow under the surface and thus reproduce the natural conditions under which Alpine plants thrive. The botanical laboratories are particularly well equipped to enable the women students to carry out the most elaborate microscopic and experimental work

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At Warmstry House, in 1751, Dr. Wall first established the famous Worcester Porcelain Works, and to the skill of this talented physician, who was both a clever chemist and accomplished artist, was due the successful production of the most beautiful soft porcelain in England. Oriental china was evidently very popular at that time, and as it was easily obtainable in England, it was natural that the English potters should have adopted it and closely imitated the Chinese. It will be found in the early Worcester specimens that the Chinese and Japanese styles were copied almost exactly, and some of the finest pieces of Chinese egg-shell porcelain were made at Worcester. Notwithstanding this, and the fact

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No. 10. A Hexagonal Vase with Cover, 11½ Inches High. The Shaped Panel, on a Scale-Blue Ground, has a Plain Gilt Edge, and Contains a Chinese Figure with Rococo Shell-Work, Probably Painted by Donaldson, and Perhaps Copied from One of Watteau's Chinese Fantasies.

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that other styles, such as Dresden and Sèvres, were also studied, every piece that was produced was made to bear a Worcester character. The earliest specimens of this china seem to have been of the useful kind, such as tea and coffee services, the decoration of which was neat and quiet. Later on the decorations became much richer, and this was, no doubt, due to the more elaborate work of artists from the London factories, who were engaged at the Worcester works from time to time. We are indebted to Mr. C. W. Dyson Perrins for permission to reproduce the above beautiful examples of Worcester porcelain, which form part of his collection.

THE WOMAN'S PROGRESS.

BY ELLA HEPWORTH DIXON.

FEW women-travellers have had the pluck, the enterprise, and the success of Mrs. Herbert Timbrell Bulstrode, whose recent journey in Mongolia has already made her famous. Indeed, women explorers seem to be able to get through the most hazardous experiences in a way which men must envy. Absolutely alone, carried by coolies in a sedan chair, accompanied only by two load-bearers and a Chinese boy, Mrs. Bulstrode penetrated up country in China for months to places where the natives had never seen a white face. She travelled as supercargo in a tea-boat, and later on reached Ichang, one thousand miles up the Yangtze-Kiang, from there making a few days' trip in a sampan, in a region infested by bandits. After a visit of four months to civilised Peking, this intrepid traveller set out on an expedition into South Mongolia; which was meant, she says, as a preliminary canter for crossing the Gobi desert. War, however, interfered with this audacious plan, so that the lady had to be content with travelling through Manchuria and Siberia to Mongolia. Eight days in a Russian tarantass brought her to the capital of Mongolia, Urga, where she remained for over a month, and finally she struck the Siberian Railway at Irkutsk, and returned by St. Petersburg to England. Mrs. Bulstrode declares that she never had a dull hour during all her amazing journeyings, and would gladly begin them all over again.

Photo. Ellis and Walery.

MISS ROSINA FILIPPI,

Who is to start a "People's Theatre," in which Shakespeare will be well represented.

No one can deny the fact that women in the twentieth century have shown themselves of the highest importance in education and general culture; nor that in France the solid acquirements of the young Frenchwoman are superior to our own, except in the case of those girls who have gone to Oxford or Cambridge. It was a young Frenchwoman, indeed, in the person of Mlle. d'Orliac, who inaugurated the Institut Français at Marble Arch House, making it a meeting-place for all those who wish to be in touch with French literature and philosophy. There, one might see the French Ambassador listening to the charming verses recited by the Duchesse de Rohan, or admirers of "La Maison du Péché" crowding to hear Marcelle Tinayre talk about her own heroines. And at these evenings Mlle. d'Orliac received her guests and pupils with the grace and charm of a Parisian—a living witness to the powers of organisation—I was almost going to say, of strategy—which our wonderful French feminine contemporaries exhibit. In the day-time, there were classes, courses, and lectures, and the success of the Institut Français has justified the French Government in subsidising it, and in connecting it with the University Extension movement, and especially with the University of Lille. Mlle. d'Orliac is now Vice-President of this newly constructed institution for French culture, where she will give her invaluable aid in that branch of the work which is included in the adjectives "littéraire, artistique, et mondain."

Photo. Ellis and Walery.

MISS HORNIMAN,

Founder of the first Repertory Theatre in England and owner of the Gaiety Theatre, Manchester.

It is somewhat singular that in the classic home of the modern drama, France, women do not inaugurate or manage theatres; while in England, of late years, two women have started remarkable theatrical enterprises, one of which, the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, will undoubtedly, by its connection with Synge and Yeats, become a landmark in the history of English literature. For without the help, the generosity, and the talent of Lady Gregory, this theatre of small beginnings and world-famous achievements could never have come into being. Again, Miss Horniman, who helped, financially, to put the Irish drama on a paying basis, has made of her Repertory Theatre in Manchester a model of the kind of playhouse we want, not only in London, but in every other provincial centre. If she had produced nothing else but "Hindle Wakes," Miss Horniman would have earned for herself a place in theatrical history; but, as a matter of fact, she has, incidentally, formed a company of actors and actresses who can give points to London comedians.

Photo. U.S.A. Studios.

MRS. ALICE PERRIN,

The well-known writer upon Anglo-Indian life, whose latest novel, "The Happy Hunting Ground," has just been published.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MRS. BULSTRODE,

Who has become world-famous through her experiences on her travels in Mongolia, which were fully illustrated in our last week's issue.

More notable still as an educational as well as a theatrical enterprise by a woman is Miss Rosina Filippi's project of a "People's Theatre," in which Shakespeare is to be adequately represented, and in which the seats are to range in price from 1s. 6d. to 2d. It is to begin, modestly enough, at the Victoria Hall, in the Waterloo Road; and Mr. Matheson Lang has lent the scenery and costumes for three of Shakespeare's plays. In an age devoted to trashy melodrama and inane cinema-shows—the only entertainment the very poor can afford—this enterprise for presenting Shakespeare and the classic drama to the people is of immeasurable portent. Moreover, Miss Rosina Filippi, who is nothing if not thorough in her methods, proposes also to open a students' theatre, in which such practical matters as scene-shifting, costume-designing, scene-painting, and management can be learnt. The People's Theatre will be conducted on a basis of profit-sharing, and at the end of the autumn season twenty-five per cent. of the net profits will be distributed among those employed in the theatre as a bonus. The idea, it seems, is not altogether new, as the experiment has been already tried in Milan, where a Teatro Populare has been successfully founded. It is a large house, containing 2500 seats, all of them comfortable fauteuils, which cost the sum of fourpence. If a provincial Italian town can run an enterprise like this, we should be able to achieve a like result in this vast Metropolis.

Photo. Beresford.

LADY GREGORY,

So well known as an Irish Dramatist and a Director of the Abbey Theatre, Dublin.

Anglo-India affords Mrs. Alice Perrin an inexhaustible field for her very considerable talent, and in "The Happy Hunting-Ground" she has again presented us with singularly vivid pictures of that ancient land with its surface veneer of European civilisation. We are too prone, perhaps, to consider the peninsula as a happy hunting-ground for young English men and women; it is writers like Mrs. Perrin, who know the country intimately, who lift the veil and make us think of the teeming millions who have so little to do with us or our ideas. Our readers will remember that "The Happy Hunting Ground" was reviewed in our issue of last week.

CREATOR OF A MEETING-PLACE FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN FRENCH LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY: MLLE. D'ORLIAC, VICE-PRESIDENT AND INAUGURATOR OF THE INSTITUT FRANÇAIS DU ROYAUME UNI AT MARBLE ARCH HOUSE.

WOMAN'S CULT OF THE DOG: No. XII.—THE ST. BERNARD.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SHIPINGHOTHAM, EMMETT, D'ARCY, AND OTHERS.

A BREED FAMOUS FOR THE RESCUE OF SNOW-BOUND TRAVELLERS: CHAMPION ST. BERNARDS.

Many legends, picturesque but quite unveracious, have clustered round the history of the St. Bernard. The popular belief is that these dogs were brought by St. Bernard to the Hospice he founded on the Great St. Bernard Pass in the eleventh century; and that they have consequently passed some nine hundred years in the saintly work of excavating lost travellers from snow-drifts. As a matter of cold fact, however, the first proved connection of the breed with the Hospice is in the middle of the eighteenth century; and it derives its origin from the native Swiss "sennen-hund" (or cattle-dog), crossed, for size, with the "dänische dogge" (or Great Dane). The first St. Bernard was exhibited in England in 1862, at Birmingham; and the real rise of the breed to importance in this country dates from the formation of the St. Bernard Club in 1882, and the National St. Bernard Club, registered in 1899, about which time the St. Bernard was in his hey-day. The subsequent decline in popularity happily now appears to be at an end, for there is a marked revival of interest in this, one of the grandest and most dignified of dogs. It is worthy of note that the Hospice dogs are small in comparison with those seen in England.

A FORECAST OF FASHION: "BUNCHY" BASQUES ON THE FRENCH STAGE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MANUEL.

DRESSES WORN IN "LE MANNEQUIN" WHICH, IT IS SAID, SHOW THE TREND OF THE SPRING FASHIONS.

Those who go to M. Gavault's new comedy, "Le Mannequin," which was recently produced in Paris, will have the opportunity of forming an idea of the trend the Spring fashions are taking. The charming actresses Mlle. Ducouret and Mlle. Magde Lanzy are shown on this page wearing the dresses of the play, and one feature that may be noted in these latest creations is that the straight line has given way to the vogue of the quaint "bunchy" effect of the skirts. Figures Nos. 1 and 3 show Mlle. Ducouret's dresses, and Nos. 2, 4, and 5 those of Mlle. Magde Lanzy.

END OF LADIES' SUPPLEMENT.